

DAILY REPORT

China

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BANDUNG DECLARATION ISSUED; MEETING CLOSES

Declaration Expresses Concern

OW251306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung, April 25 (XINHUA) -- The Asian and African countries expressed their deep concern over the accelerated arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, said a declaration of the commemorative meeting of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference which was unanimously adopted here today.

The declaration also voiced deep concern over the danger of an impending arms race in outer space and the escalation of global military expenditures which represent a wasteful diversion of funds that can be made available for development purposes.

It noted that today the world is beset by pervasive tensions, violence and growing insecurity. The adversary great power relationship has further increased the risk of nuclear war and the continuing need for "abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers" as contained in the Bandung principles cannot be over-emphasized.

The intensification of the arms race remains at the center of the international community's collective concern. At this critical time it is the duty of the international community to respond with even greater determination and commitment to the pleas of mankind for a halt to this headlong rush towards self-extinction, the declaration added.

The Asian and African countries emphatically reiterated that while the main responsibility to prevent a nuclear war rests with the nuclear weapon countries, it cannot be the exclusive concern of those countries, for world disarmament, peace and security are the responsibility of mankind as a whole, it said.

It said in conformity with the overwhelming desire of the international community to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race, the nuclear weapon countries are strongly urged to cease all nuclear weapon tests and the production of nuclear weapons, to commit themselves against their use, and to begin negotiations on nuclear disarmament immediately.

The declaration said they welcome the commencement of negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms and expressed the hope that these negotiations would yield significant results in the common interest of all nations and all peoples.

Bandung Conference Closes

OW251704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung, April 25 (XINHUA) -- The two-day commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference concluded here today by unanimously adopting a declaration at a closed-door meeting.

Present at the meeting, presided over by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, were delegates from 89 Asian and African countries and regions, representing two-thirds of the world's population.

Former Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, who attended the 1955 Bandung Conference as chief-delegate, spoke at this morning's meeting. After being helped in a wheelchair to the meeting hall today, Romulo expressed his happiness that after 30 years, the Bandung spirit remains alive.

After Romulo's speech, the elaboration of the declaration of the commemorative meeting began.

Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, took the floor first, followed by representatives from Sri Lanka, Japan, and a number of other Asian and African countries. All speakers voiced support for the declaration.

The 19-chapter declaration reiterates the participating countries' deep conviction to support the principles of the Bandung Conference and to promote world peace and cooperation.

The declaration voices deep concern at the accelerated arms race and appeals for a speedy, just and peaceful solution to on-going conflicts throughout the world. The declaration urges developed countries to resume early negotiations on establishing new economic structures.

Observers here believe that the meeting was a success, particularly given that it was a commemoration rather than an official conference. It mirrors the solidarity and cooperation of the Asian and African countries on major international issues.

SRV 'Betrayed' Bandung

OW260022 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and Southern Pacific 0900 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Carry Forward the Bandung Spirit To Safeguard World Peace"]

[Excerpts] The Afro-Asian Conference held in April 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia was a historical milestone for the unity, friendship, and cooperation between the Asian and African peoples. It profoundly reflected the Third World's rise in the international political arena after World War II. The famous Bandung spirit was born at the conference. The spirit was fully embodied in the 10 principles passed at the conference. The contents of the 10 principles include respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, equality of countries of different sizes, opposition to intervention and aggression, and the peaceful solution of international dispute. The 10 principles are an enrichment and development of the 5 Principles of Peaceful Coexistence jointly advocated by China, India, and Burma.

Today, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, people deeply felt that tested by the changing international situation of the past 30 years, the 10 principles of Bandung have shown even stronger vitality. At present, they are still greatly significant to guiding relations between countries, solving international disputes, and safeguarding world peace.

Now the two superpowers are heatedly conducting an arms race for world hegemonism. The resultant serious confrontation between them has created unceasing tensions and turbulence in the world. Regional conflicts and hot spots keep surfacing in all quarters of the world. Cambodia, Afghanistan, the Middle East, southern Africa, and Central America are among them. These issues are threatening world peace, and the independence and safety of Third World countries.

Of these issues, the most regrettable is that although Vietnam was a participant country at the Bandung Conference, the Vietnamese authorities, with the support of a superpower, are roughly trampling on the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia, conducting brazen armed aggression and military occupation against it. It is an open betrayal of the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference.

As a participant country of the Bandung Conference, China has always upheld and safeguarded the Bandung spirit. The keys to China's foreign policy are strengthening unity and cooperation with Third World countries, opposing hegemonism, and safeguarding world peace. For world peace, China firmly advocates arms reduction, opposes the arms race, and supports an all-round ban and the complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

China is a force for peace and stability. At the same time, China attaches extreme importance to, and supports South-South cooperation. It is striving to strengthen economic and technological cooperation with Third World countries. It is determined to contribute to the joint development and common prosperity of the Third World.

Peace and development are the two most important issues at present. They are also the goals sought by Third World countries, including China. The Bandung spirit bears a profound practical significance on the two issues today. People eagerly hope that the Bandung spirit will be carried forward further.

WU XUEQIAN 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT PRC-INDONESIA TIES

OW261204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Jakarta, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that Sino-Indonesian relations will certainly improve greatly with increased mutual understanding and trust between the two countries.

Speaking to reporters at the airport before leaving for home after attending the commemorative meeting of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference on April 24 and 25, Wu Xueqian said, "I am optimistic about the development of Sino-Indonesian relations."

He said that in his contacts and talks with Indonesian leaders, both sides expressed the desire to improve their bilateral relations.

In his meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Wu said, both agreed to promote direct trade between the two countries and reach an agreement by trade delegations authorized by the two governments as soon as possible.

Both sides also agreed to increase contacts and exchanges, strengthen mutual understanding and trust, and develop friendly relations between the two countries, he added.

On the commemorative meeting that ended yesterday, Wu said: "The meeting is successful and of great significance in carrying forward the Bandung spirit under new historical conditions. It has shown once again the friendly cooperation and unity among the Asian and African peoples."

Wu said that during this trip, he witnessed the great change taking place in Indonesia and was deeply impressed by its success in developing the economy and building the country.

ZHAO ZIYANG ON POPULATION PROBLEM OF WORLD, PRC

OW251220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- China's policy on family planning is based on the consciousness of the people, and thus wins support from them, Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today. At a meeting with Rafael M. Salas, deputy secretary-general of the United Nations and executive director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, Zhao said: "Our work in family planning is getting better and better every year."

Salas arrived here yesterday to preside over the opening ceremony of the Asian regional conference on women, population and development. Zhao welcomed Salas for his sixth visit to China and wished the conference a success.

The population problem, Zhao said, was one of the most important questions now facing the whole world, the developing countries in particular. Mr. Salas had made great contributions to the population activities and his far-sightedness and devotedness were admirable, he added. Zhao also expressed his satisfaction over the good cooperation between China and the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

Salas said he and his colleagues had come to reiterate their support to China's population activities. "China should be proud of the achievements it scored in family planning," he said.

Wang Wei, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, was also present at the meeting. The Asian regional conference on women, population and development opened here this morning.

UN SEMINAR CALLS FOR CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST

OW251414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Experts attending the tenth U.N. seminar on the question of Palestine here today endorsed the idea of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. Seven delegates from six countries, who spoke at the panel discussion on an international peace conference at the seminar today, agreed that such a conference proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) and Arab countries was urgently needed.

Tajol Rosli Mohamed Ghazali, of Malaysia, said that there was no denying the pressing need for such a conference, particularly in light of recent developments in the Middle East, demonstrated by Israel's current "iron-fist" policy which underscored its consistent belief in military aggression, expropriation of Arab lands and denial of basic human rights.

Most of the speakers felt that the conference should be held under the auspices of the United Nations which, as an authoritative organization whose aim is to safeguard world peace and security, had great responsibility in settling the Middle East question and maintaining peace in the region.

The experts agreed that the key to a settlement of the Middle East problem lay in a just and reasonable solution of the Palestine question. Therefore, the P.L.O. the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must attend the conference on an equal footing with other participants.

Speakers praised the efforts made by the P.L.O. and Arab countries to convene the peace conference. These efforts indicated the desire of the people in the Middle East, including the Israeli people, for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli confrontation, they said.

Some seminar participants noted that obstacles still remained to convening a conference on the Middle East problem, namely objections from the United States and Israel.

Zheng Weizhi of China, said convocation of such a conference would be greatly aided by the overwhelming desire for peace among the people of the Middle East and the Arab world and the vigorous peace activities of the Israeli people.

XINHUA EXAMINES 'DEADLOCK' AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS

OW240911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 24 Apr 85

["Commentary: No Progress in Geneva -- by Tang Xiushan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union and the United States wound up their first round of arms talks in Geneva today after six weeks of bargaining without any sign of progress.

Commenting on the initial round of talks, the Soviet press in recent days accused the U.S. delegation of being "reluctant to discuss the space question" and misleading the negotiations into "a seminar on abstract disarmament." Sergey Losev, director of the Soviet news agency TASS, said that "the White House's refusal to give up its space militarization program is the main obstacle at the Geneva talks."

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the Soviet side has been sticking to its position of linking the space demilitarization with the reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

Judging from the above-mentioned Soviet reaction, neither Moscow nor Washington is ready to yield. The United States wants to downgrade the Soviets' superiority in land-based strategic and medium-range missiles and insists on developing its space arms system. So it insists on dealing with the three categories separately. In return, the Soviet Union, wanting to stop the U.S. space program, adheres to a package solution.

Because of the stalemate, Moscow has changed its negotiating tactics by announcing a freeze until November on its deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. It also proposed that the both sides agree to a moratorium on the development and deployment of space arms and a freeze on strategic offensive weapons. The Soviet Union called these major steps in pushing the negotiations forward and urged the United States to follow suit.

However, Washington dismissed the Soviet move, calling it meaningless propaganda dished out when Moscow enjoyed a 10-to-1 advantage in medium-range missiles in Europe.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said recently that the Soviet Union is developing its own "star wars" system and want to secure a monopoly in this category by making every effort to check the U.S. advance in this area.

All the NATO allies of the United States are reportedly backing Washington in developing the space defense system and considering their participation in the undertaking. Some West European countries which have accepted U.S. missiles have expressed their intention to continue the deployment of U.S. missiles on their territories. The Netherlands the only nation which has not begun deployment, told Moscow recently that it would agree to deploy U.S. missiles on its soil if by November 1 this year Soviet SS-20s in Europe outnumber those deployed on June 1 last year.

The position of Washington and its allies indicates that it is impossible for Moscow's proposals to be accepted. Under such circumstances, people are concerned about the next round of Geneva talks scheduled for May 30. Can the present deadlock be broken?

The period from the last week of this month to the first half of the next is a notable one because of a forthcoming Warsaw Pact summit on April 26, a scheduled seven-Western-country summit early next month and a planned meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on May 10.

The key to the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks lies in a solution to the space problem. If the positions of Moscow and Washington on this issue cannot become flexible, it will be difficult for the negotiations to progress.

DELEGATION ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO TURKEY, MOROCCO

OW251000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- A five-member delegation of the Association for International Understanding of China (A.I.U.C.) left here today to pay a friendly visit to Turkey and Morocco at the invitation of the Turkish Promotion Foundation and the Morocco Istiqlal (Independent) Party.

The delegation is headed by A.I.U.C. Vice-President Zhang Zhixiang and Janabil, secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Uygur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang and a council member of A.I.U.C.

PR ATTENDS COAL CONFERENCE IN HAWAII

OW251048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Honolulu, Hawaii, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Energy experts around the world have called for the production of more synthetic fuels and wider use of natural fuel resources at an international coal conference which ended here today.

The conference, which began on April 17 under the sponsorship of the East-West Center in Hawaii, the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry and the U.S. Department of Energy, was called to discuss newer coal technologies, plans for making fuller use of coal in Asian Pacific region and implications for energy and development policies in the region.

Dr. Jack Siefel, deputy director from the U.S. Energy Department, said at the conference that "great progress has been made toward achieving the goals of making premium fuels from coal."

He said, within last year the first in a new generation of technologies in increased coal use in the utility sector has moved off the drawing boards and into the demonstration phase in the United States. It opens the door to a fundamentally new concept in electric power production and offers exciting new technological possibilities, he noted.

Reviewing the energy situation of the world, the participants agreed that the international oil market is uncertain. In the short term, they said, oil price will continue to be weak reflecting little growth in world oil consumption while in the long term they would probably go up.

The believed that a revival of world economic growth, especially rapid growth in the Asian and Pacific region will spur energy consumption. World population growth could have an even greater impact on long-term energy consumption and with this increase in world population comes increased energy consumption, they said.

Therefore, U.S. experts stressed that given the uncertainties of availability and cost, oil cannot be counted on as an economical and reliable source of energy.

They urged their country to reduce its dependence on imported oil and achieve a more balanced and mixed energy resource base. Only an estimated 8 percent of the known recoverable fossil fuel reserves in the United States is in the form of liquified hydrocarbons while there are huge deposits of coal.

Vice Minister of the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry Yu Hongen, said newer coal technology is a very interesting and realistic topic to discuss since coal as a conventional fuel is still playing an active and important part in the economic development of many countries, especially in China.

Coal accounts for over 70 percent of China's total national energy consumption and China produced 772 million tons of raw coal in 1984 which has put China among the world's largest coal-producing countries. It has planned to produce 1.2 billion tons of raw coal by the end of this century.

To achieve the goal, Yu said, China will mainly rely on itself, but at the same time is willing to develop technical and economic cooperation with other countries on the basis of mutual benefit.

SHIJIE ZHISHI VIEWS GORBACHEV'S POLICIES

HK250611 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 85, pp 9-10

[Article by Jie Fu: "Since Gorbachev Assumed Office"]

[Text] On 11 March, the day following the death of the Supreme Soviet leader Chernenko, the extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee elected Gorbachev to be general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noticed by people throughout the world that the election of Gorbachev to the leading position occurred only 5 hours after the announcement of Chernenko's death. Gorbachev is 54 years old this year, and is the youngest of the three paramount Soviet leaders who successively held power after Brezhnev. When a big power changes its supreme leader, it is natural that the world community will seriously observe how the new leader handles current affairs at home and international affairs.

As soon as Gorbachev took office, he immediately began to perform his functions. At the extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee that elected him to be general secretary, he gave a speech outlining the party's domestic and foreign policies. Then he presided over the funeral of Chernenko and met with all the government and party leaders who came from 27 countries to attend the funeral. He had longer talks with some of these foreign leaders. On 21 March, he chaired the first routine meeting of the CPSU Politburo since he assumed office. Next day he met the representatives of the Disarmament Consultative Committee of the Socialist Internationale and stated the Soviet Union's position on some major international issues. On 28 March, he chaired another routine meeting of the party Politburo.

What have the international observers noticed in the Soviet propaganda organs' reports about Gorbachev's remarks and speeches?

In the area of domestic affairs, Gorbachev stressed at the extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee that "the strategic principle laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress and the following Central Committee session with the active participation of Andropov and Chernenko has not changed and will not change." Concretely speaking, he explained, the principle is to "speed up the country's socioeconomic development and perfect all aspects of social life," to "perfect the system of social relations, especially the system of economic relations," to "strive to effect the decisive change of the national economy onto the road of intensive development," and to "firmly advance the efforts to improve the economic mechanisms and the management system." The routine meeting of the CPSU Politburo also stressed that in order to implement the above principle, it is necessary to "strictly enforce labor discipline, state discipline, and party discipline and to resolutely struggle against the phenomena of pursuing pomp and circumstance and irresponsible attitudes."

A lengthy theoretical article carried by PRAVDA said that it is necessary to realize from the theoretical perspective that "the Leninist work style is a realistic and creative style that is based on a scientific attitude toward the process of social development." It emphasized that "the scientific attitude that plays a leading role in society requires political continuity and care in viewing the economy in the past and poses new questions that exist in practice and life." The article pointed out: "Lenin resolutely stood for correcting and revising those conclusions and opinions that cannot pass the tests of life and hinder the fulfillment of present tasks." Then it added that "realism showed by the policies of the CPSU is not equal to pragmatism and does not mean that we disregard communism."

In the area of foreign policy, Gorbachev declared that he will adhere to the "peace and progress principle" and will first "cherish and strengthen the fraternity among the countries of the big socialist family." As for Sino-Soviet relations, he indicated that

he "hopes for major improvements in relations with the PRC and regards this completely possible as long as both sides share the same desire." On 28 March, the CPSU Politburo discussed the issue of further developing trade and economic links with China, and held that the growth in the trade volume between the Soviet Union and China would be a step to improve the relations between the two countries.

As far as the relations with Western capitalist countries, Gorbachev indicated that he "will not seek unilateral military superiority over the United States and NATO countries" and hoped that "the United States will understand the Soviet Union's position and will also do the same thing." He said that in such circumstances "it will be possible to reach some agreements." At the same time, he also pointed out: "It is more important than ever before that we must now maintain our defense on such a level that the potential aggressors may clearly see that any action of encroaching on the security of the Soviet Union and its allies and endangering the Soviet people's peaceful life will cause devastating counterattacks against them."

When talking with leaders of some major Western countries, Gorbachev expressed the Soviet Union's willingness to improve relations with these countries and hoped that these countries would make contributions to disarmament and to the relaxation of East-West relations. When talking with West German and French leaders, Gorbachev accepted their invitations to visit these two countries. According to a spokesman for the United Nations, Gorbachev will probably attend the UN General Assembly next fall and make a speech there. U.S. President Reagan has extended an invitation to Gorbachev, expressing his hope to meet Gorbachev when the latter will be in the United States. According to reports by American newspapers, Reagan has received Gorbachev's reply that he agreed with "the idea of holding a summit meeting." In addition, the communique issued after the convention of the routine CPSU Politburo meeting said that the meeting "emphasized the importance of further developing relations with the United States."

Gorbachev has also held talks with Vietnamese leader Truong Chinh, indicating that the Soviet Union will continue to support Vietnam in all aspects, including supporting Vietnam's position on the Cambodian issue. When meeting with Afghanistan's Karmal, Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union will continue to support Afghanistan in the struggle against "foreign armed intervention and foreign intervention in other forms."

During the past month, the Soviet Union published a pamphlet about the documents of the extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee which elected Gorbachev general secretary. In this book, Gromyko's assessment of Gorbachev has aroused extensive interest among observers throughout world. Gromyko praised Gorbachev and said that he is a "most suitable person to be general secretary." Gromyko also mentioned that Gorbachev has the experience of leading the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and "presiding over Politburo meetings when Chernenko was absent." He said that Gorbachev is "a person who has a strong sense of principle and firm faith, has a facile imagination and profound thinking, and is able to correctly and rapidly grasp the essence of things occurring on the international stage." Gromyko also said that Gorbachev is "erudite and experienced" and is "able to make an intelligent analysis before coming to a conclusion when dealing with an issue," and that "he is good at grasping the main link of a matter and subjecting nonessential factors to decisive factors, because he has innate and remarkable ability." Gromyko also emphatically cited a remark repeatedly uttered by Gorbachev: "We must keep our powder dry, as the saying goes."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PENG ZHEN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Urges USSR To Improve Ties

OW251632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 25 Apr 85

["Peng Zhen Calls on Soviets To Improve China Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese congressional leader Peng Zhen said here today that Soviet elimination of the three main obstacles is a must as well as the basis for radical improvement of Sino-Soviet relations.

Speaking at a press conference, Peng, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, said Sino-Soviet relations have shown improvement step by step, pointing to increases in trade and in economic and personnel exchanges.

Peng noted that Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has said his country would work toward a major improvement in its relations with China, and that China has made a reciprocal plea.

However, the congressional leader said, "I still do not understand what he meant by a major improvement."

He said it was unrealistic to hope that the obstacles could be removed overnight, but that the Soviets could take a forward step by withdrawing support for Vietnam's aggression in and occupation of Kampuchea. In doing so, Peng said, the Soviet Union will lose nothing and Sino-Soviet relations will become less tense.

The normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union conforms not only to the aspirations and interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also to those of other peoples in the world, said Peng.

Discusses Korea, Olympics

OW251815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1800 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, today called on both Chinese and Japanese political leaders to work toward the realization of a peaceful reunification of Korea.

The peace and stability of the Korean peninsula is in the interest not only of the Korean people but also of the Chinese and Japanese people, Peng stressed.

The Korean problem, he said, centers around the realization of self-determined and peaceful reunification.

He expressed hope that the two sides of Korea will increase contacts and dialogue and make the peninsula an area of peace and stability.

Asked about the recent incident involving a Chinese torpedo boat that strayed into Korean waters, Peng said China extended thanks to South Korea for returning the boat with all its crew.

Answering the question of whether China will take part in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, Peng said China will act according to regulations of international organizations and the question is being positively studied.

"There are still several years to go and by that time the Chinese department concerned will be able to work out an appropriate decision," he said.

On PRC Law, Foreign Interests

OW251803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1747 GMT 25 Apr 85

["Peng Zhen Reiterates Legal Protection for Foreign Economic Activities in China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Osaka, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, reiterated here today that all legal rights and interests of foreign economic organizations cooperating with China are protected by Chinese law.

He made the statement at a dinner at Osaka's Royal Hotel given in his honor by business groups from the Kansai area, including the Kansai Economic Federation, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Kansai Employers Association, the Japan-China Economic and Trade Centre and the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Peng reassured the 150 Japanese industrialists and entrepreneurs present that the protection for foreign investment and all forms of foreign economic cooperation with Chinese enterprises is written into China's state Constitution.

"All these regulations and the laws that guarantee our open policy must be observed and will remain unchanged, irrespective of possible changes in the leadership," Peng said.

He also briefed the Japanese entrepreneurs of China's efforts in drawing up other important and well needed laws, such as laws governing China's joint ventures with foreign countries, law of wholly-owned foreign enterprises in China and company law.

"The laws in our country are not perfect but it should be noted that there are some laws to abide by in important and fundamental areas," he said, adding that "economic activities by foreign businessmen in China enjoy protection by law."

President Hosai Hyuga of the Kansai Economic Federation spoke highly of China's modernization drive and its open policy. He said he was pleased by China's interest in developing joint ventures and technological cooperation.

He said that business groups in the Kansai area have stood at the forefront of Japan in promoting Sino-Japanese friendly relations. They will continue to further their exchanges with China, to contribute to China's modernization drive and to carry on Sino-Japanese friendship from generation to generation.

Peng arrived here this afternoon from Tokyo. Seeing Peng off, Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives Michita Sakata said that Peng's visit is of epoch-making significance. Japan and China should continue to enhance cooperation in the interest of prosperity, peace and stability in Asia and the world at large.

PROGRAM HAILS NEW SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

OW250422 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Radio script" by (Wu Xubin), "Greet a New Era in Sino-Japanese Friendship," from the "International Current Events" program]

[Excerpts] Japan is a friendly neighbor of China. Geographically separated only by a strip of water, the two countries have learned from and influenced each other since ancient times.

Such close relationships as the one cultivated by the governments and peoples of the two countries through frequent contacts over a long period of time have seldom been seen in world history. Before the Meiji Restoration in 1868 in the long history of 2,000 years of friendly exchanges between the two countries, it was Japan that learned from China. This was especially obvious during the first peak of Sino-Japanese friendship during the Tang Dynasty.

After the first peak of Sino-Japanese friendship during the Tang Dynasty, friendly exchanges and trade between the two countries continued from the Song Dynasty through the Qing Dynasty. The second peak of Sino-Japanese friendship appeared in modern times, when it was China that learned from Japan.

Despite the Japanese militarists' aggression against China, the long-standing friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese people continued until modern times. After the founding of New China, owing to the Chinese Government's consistent work on Japan and the unremitting efforts by insightful people in various circles in the two countries and by the large numbers of Chinese and Japanese people, China and Japan finally resumed diplomatic relations in September 1972, thus opening a new chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese relations.

The long-awaited China-Japan peace and friendship treaty was signed on 12 August 1978 as a result of the common efforts by the governments and people of the two countries after the normalization of their relations. The signing of this treaty has further opened up the prospects for friendly exchanges between the two countries.

Exchanges of visits by leaders of the two countries in recent years have deepened their mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation. Especially during General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan in November 1983, China and Japan decided to develop bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of peace and friendship, equality, mutual trust, and long-term stability, thus ushering in a new stage of all-round friendly cooperation in Sino-Japanese relations.

New advances were made in Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative relations in 1984, heralding the advent of the third peak of Sino-Japanese friendship in the history of relations between the two countries. During Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to China in March last year, a Committee for China-Japan Friendship in the 21st Century was set up. The second meeting of nongovernmental people of China and Japan was held in Beijing last summer. The first meeting of the Committee for China-Japan Friendship in the 21st Century was held in Tokyo last September. Spurred by the new tides of Sino-Japanese friendship, friendly exchanges between the youths of the two countries also developed both in width and depth.

Unprecedented progress has been made in personnel exchanges, as well as in economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and education exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the 13 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations, especially in the 7 years since the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. The number of personnel exchanges rose from only 9,000 in 1972, to 180,000 in 1984. The volume of bilateral trade, which exceeded \$10 billion in 1981, in 1982 increased by 10 times over that of 1972. A new record of \$12.5 billion was set last year in Sino-Japanese trade volume.

Last year, the Japanese Government decided to provide China the second long-term low-interest loan totalling Y470 billion over a period of 7 years to help China's modernization program. At the present, economic cooperation at the governmental level is carried out in economic, technological, resource development, investment, and other fields. Japanese private ventures, processing of semi-finished materials, and compensation trade; all of these are conducive to the common development and prosperity of the economies of the two countries.

Sino-Japanese friendship has a profound meaning and broad prospects. The current goodwill visit to Japan by Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Peng Zhen will certainly bring about further exchanges between governmental and nongovernmental circles in the two countries and enable the friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries to develop more comprehensively and solidly.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE DIETMAN IN BEIJING

OW250854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here today with Japanese Dietman Michiyuki Isurugu who is here attending a United Nations seminar on Palestine question.

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS GROUP TO VISIT JAPAN

OW241025 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress delegation led by Li Fengping, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, left Hangzhou on the morning of 16 April for Japan's Shizuoka Prefecture via Shanghai for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Shizuoka Prefectural Assembly and the prefecture's Japan-China Friendship Council.

Zhejiang Province and Shizuoka established friendship ties in April 1982. Thanks to the joint efforts made by the leaders and friendly personages of Zhejiang Province and Shizuoka Prefecture, the province and the prefecture in the past 3 years had various friendly exchanges in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields with gladdening results. On the third anniversary of these friendship ties, Li Fengping, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial's People's Congress, and his party are visiting Shizuoka Prefecture with a view to having wide-range contacts with leaders and people of all walks of life, visiting old friends and making new friends in Shizuoka, and discussing matters concerning furthering the exchanges and cooperation, increasing the friendship between the peoples, and deepening the friendship of Zhejiang and Shizuoka.

Seeing the delegation off at the railway station were Xue Jue, Wu Minda, Shen Zulun, Zhang Xiufu, Li Dexin, Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Wu Zhichuan, Yu Jiyi and other leading persons of the provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial people's government.

YANG DEZHI AT DPRK MILITARY ATTACHE'S RECEPTION

OW251502 Beijing XINHUA in English 1413 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Major General Chong To-chol, military, naval and air attache of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held a reception at the embassy in celebration of the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army here today.

Among the guests present were Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Zong Shunliu, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department; and leading members of other departments concerned.

Military attaches of other countries' embassies in Beijing also attend the reception.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

Chu Tunan Fetes Group

OW240521 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met with, and feted, a delegation of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association, headed by Kim Yong-tuk, vice chairman of the Korean Light Industry Committee. Yue Xin, vice president of the Sino-Korean Friendship Association, and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the dinner party.

At the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the delegation of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association arrived in Beijing today for a friendly visit to our country.

Meets Ji Pengfei

OW251709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met a delegation from the Korea-China Friendship Association led by Kim Yong-tae, vice-chairman of the Light Industry Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, here today.

Ji briefed the Korean visitors on China's on-going economic reform.

Present were Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Yue Xin, vice-president of the China-Korea Friendship Association; and the DPRK Ambassador to China Sin In-ha.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY NORWAY'S PRINCE HARALD

Peng Chong, Harald at Ceremony

OW241916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) — The China State Shipbuilding Corporation held a ceremony for the commencement of the construction of a huge oil tanker for Norway here tonight.

National People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Peng Chong and visiting Norwegian Crown Prince Harald attended the ceremony.

The tanker, to be built by China's Dalian shipyard for Norway's Osco Shipping, rated at 69,000 deadweight tons, is of an advanced-type ship in the world and the first China has ever undertaken to build.

Under the contract, Osco Shipping will give technical guidance for the special work of coating the cargo tanks. And China will deliver the tanker to Norway by the end of October 1986.

Peng, Harald Speak at Banquet

OW242021 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen and Mrs. Arnesen gave a return banquet at the order of the Norwegian royal family for the China tour of Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja here tonight.

Present were Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Peng Chong, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and officials of other relevant departments.

In his toast, Harald spoke of the Norwegian energy seminar held in Beijing recently. "Through this seminar we have managed to establish a better understanding of each other's situation," he said.

Although Norway and China had been developed to different degrees in energy, he said, "we can learn from each other and assist each other."

He held that no nation today could develop in isolation. "We can only prosper through an active intercourse with other nations. Trade and economic cooperation are the key instruments in this process," he said.

The last few days had also brought great benefits to the Crown Princess and himself, he said. "It is a Chinese proverb that seeing is believing. We have fully experienced the truth of this saying."

He continued, "To be able -- as we have -- to experience the fruits of Chinese civilization is indeed a unique experience."

In reply, Peng Chong said Harald and the Crown Princess met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang yesterday and had cordial and friendly conversations with him.

He said that thanks to the attention and personal participation of the crown prince, the Norwegian energy seminar in Beijing had achieved complete success.

He also reviewed that the crown princess had attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition of Norwegian landscape paintings and made extensive contacts with Chinese literary figures and artists.

"These activities will play a positive role in enhancing the understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Norwegian peoples and in expanding economic and technological cooperation and cultural exchange between the two countries," he said.

Leaves for Shanghai

OW250942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Norwegian Crown Prince Harald, Crown Princess Sonja and their party left Beijing this afternoon to tour Shanghai in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan and his wife.

Before their departure, Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, went to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse to bid farewell to the Norwegian guests.

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES

Ji Pengfei Meets Group

OW251909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing April 25 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met a delegation from the Council of the Austria-China Friendship Association here today.

The delegation is led by Friedrich Konig, vice-chairman of the parliamentary group of the Austrian People's Party and vice-president of the council of the association.

Meets Wang Bingnan

OW251700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met a delegation from the Council of the Austria-China Friendship Association here today.

The delegation is led by Friedrich Konig, vice-chairman of the parliamentary group of the Austrian People's Party and vice-president of the council of the association.

Wang and the visitors exchanged views on expanding cooperation between the two amity associations.

Vice-President of the Chinese amity association Liang Geng gave a banquet for the Austrian visitors Wednesday evening.

The delegation has toured Guangzhou, Guiyang, Chengdu and Lhasa.

ZHENG TUOBIN, GDR MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW251907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with Guenther Wyschofsky, Democratic German minister of chemical industry, and his party here today. The Chinese minister and his Democratic German counterpart exchanged views on developing the economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Zheng Tuobin said that the Chinese Government attached great importance to developing the economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation with the Democratic Germany. The cooperation between the two countries had its foundation, Zheng Tuobin added.

The Democratic German minister and his party arrived here Tuesday to attend the first meeting of the committee for cooperation between China and the German Democratic Republic in economy, trade, science and technology. This evening, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of the foreign economic relations and trade, gave a dinner for Guenther Wyschofsy and his party.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER HOSTS GDR DELEGATION

OW251919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Yang Taifang gave a banquet for a delegation of postal services and telecommunications from the German Democratic Republic here tonight. The delegation is led by Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of postal services and telecommunications.

Yang and Schulze toasted the constant growth of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their post and telecommunications departments. Walter Schroeder, counsellor of the GDR Embassy here, also attended the banquet. The delegation arrived here today for a China tour at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. During the visit by the delegation, an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation will be signed between the two countries' post and telecommunications departments.

GDR'S STOPH, PRC CULTURE MINISTER MEET IN BERLIN

OW241131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, met with visiting Chinese Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi here today. At the meeting, the two discussed the continued development of friendly and cooperative bilateral relations in cultural, economic, trade, scientific and technological fields. The explaining of cultural ties between the two countries is significant in the development of relations, Stoph said.

Zhu said China pays great attention to cultural exchanges between the two nations, which help promote understanding between the two peoples. Zhu, who arrived here April 20 at the head of the Chinese Government cultural delegation, held talks yesterday with his counterpart Hans-Joachim Hoffmann on expanding cultural ties between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU EMPHASIZES COOPERATION TO NEW ENVOY

OW242013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 24 Apr 85

["Ceausescu Pushes Greater Romania-China Cooperation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today emphasized the need to further develop Romanian-Chinese cooperation. The president made the statement at his talks with new Chinese Ambassador Yu Hongliang after the latter presented credentials to him. The newly-appointed Chinese ambassador arrived here on April 18.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS WITH TANZANIAN DELEGATION

OW251658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met a delegation of the Zanzibar House of Representatives from Tanzania led by its speaker, Idris Abdul Wakil here today. Tian said he hoped that China and Tanzania would continuously expand their economic cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit.

Tian and Wakil briefed each other on their respective countries' economic developments, and agricultural growth in particular. Both of them stressed the necessity of enhancing friendly exchanges and learning from each other's experience so as to promote economic development.

Present were officials of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee as well as Tanzanian Ambassador to China Clement George Kahama.

IRANIAN ATTACHE HOSTS ARMY DAY FETE IN BEIJING

OW241115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Lt. Col. Mahmud Zarrabi, Armed Forces attache of the Iranian Embassy here, gave a reception at noon today to celebrate the Army Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Among those present were Xu Huizi, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and military attaches of various countries here.

'ARAFAT BRIEFS PRC ENVOY TO KUWAIT ON MIDEAST

OW251448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met here today with Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Yang Fuchang.

'Arafat briefed Yang on the Middle East situation and the latest developments in Lebanon. He also expressed thanks for the Chinese Government's support of the Palestinian people's cause.

The ambassador reaffirmed China's supportive position on the issue. 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait from Bangladesh on April 23.

WORK REPORT OF SUPREME PROCURATORATE TO NPC

OW181340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- Work Report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate by Yang Yichen, procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate at the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, 3 April 1985

Dear deputies: I fully endorse Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and the work report of the NPC Standing Committee delivered by Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Since the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, as well as local people's procuratorates and the special people's procuratorates at all levels have conscientiously studied and implemented the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies, as well as the NPC's resolutions; acquired a better understanding of the guiding thought of procuratorial work; upheld the four basic principles; consciously subordinated themselves to and worked for the general task and goal of accomplishing the four socialist modernizations; continued to wage the in-depth struggle of striking at serious criminal offenders and economic criminals; carried out procuratorial work in all areas; demonstrated their function as overseers of law enforcement; and made positive contributions to radically improving public order and to safeguarding economic structural reform and economic construction. Now I will briefly report to the congress on the work of the procuratorial organs in the past year.

1. Continue to deal severe blows at serious criminal offenders, and strive for bigger improvements in public order. Since the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, great success has been achieved in our continued efforts to deal severe blows to serious criminal offenders. Procuratorial organs at all levels have resolutely implemented the principle of meting out harsh and quick punishments in accordance with the law and directed their efforts against murderers, rapists, robbers, bombers, thieves and ruffians in serious cases, kidnappers and human-traders, and other serious criminal offenders. They have tried different ways and means to find clues leading to the pursuit, arrest, and prosecution of deeply hidden serious criminal offenders. Statistics show that in 1984 procuratorial organs throughout China approved the arrests of more than 420,000 people and decided to prosecute 520,000 people (including the cases carried over from last year). More than 6,900 people were pursued and arrested, and more than 5,800 people were pursued and prosecuted. In the struggle, procuratorial organs have coordinated efforts with public security authorities and courts, cooperating with one another to ensure successful handling of the cases. In examining the cases before issuing arrest warrants or starting prosecution, we have insisted on getting to the crux of the cases, correctly implementing the law and the policy, strictly distinguishing between guilt and innocence, and taking pains to ensure "precision" so as to strike at serious criminal offenders surely, precisely, and relentlessly. In accordance with the principle of "giving lenient treatment to those who confess, harsh treatment to those who resist," we have handled cases leniently or harshly, depending on the case. Those who should be arrested or prosecuted have been arrested or prosecuted. In the case of those who may or not be arrested or prosecuted, no arrests or prosecutions were ordered. If it was found that a certain case had been handled incorrectly or had been overlooked, realistic measures were taken to handle it in accordance with the principle of making a correction whenever a mistake is found.

In the struggle to strike hard at serious crimes, the procuratorial organs at all levels have seriously implemented a comprehensive system which includes strengthening supervision over reform and education through labor, crime prevention, and propaganda and education in the legal system. They have made prompt suggestions to departments concerned to commute the sentences of, to parole, or to reduce the terms of reform through labor for those criminals under reform or education through labor who have made good showings in labor and reform and have earned honors. They have also recommended that these departments give due encouragement to those criminals or offenders who have obeyed prison rules or have accepted reform. As a warning to others, they have dealt resolute blows according to the law against those who refuse to be reformed and against those who have committed new crimes. As a result of strengthened procuratorial work and the close cooperation between the procuratorial organs and the departments of justice and reform through labor, the quality of reform through labor has improved. The procuratorial organs have made prompt "procuratorial recommendations" to units concerned on problem areas in their systems or work and have urged the latter to perfect their system, plug loopholes, and prevent and reduce crime. The procuratorial organs have also taken serious measures to help, educate, spot check, and visit those people who have been exempted from legal proceedings in order to turn their negative factors into positive ones. To strengthen education in the legal system, the procuratorial organs have used various methods to propagate the legal system in enterprises, offices, schools, and rural areas by using typical cases to educate the masses so that everyone knows, understands, obeys, and has a general concept of the law. Practice has shown that in order to solve social problems, it is necessary to implement a comprehensive system that combines "punishment, reform, prevention, and education." In promoting social order under the comprehensive system, the various localities have created many good experiences. Particularly, some localities have implemented a safety and security contract responsibility system to suit the needs of the various types of economic contract responsibility systems with good results. This system relies on the masses to prevent and deal with crime. Thus, a new step has been taken toward scientific management of security work. Their experiences should be summed up, spread, and perfected.

Thanks to the joint efforts of political and legal organs and the people of the whole nation, security and order in both urban and rural areas have further improved; the crime rate has continued to drop, particularly in gang crime; the people are enjoying a higher sense of security; and social order has improved markedly. However, taking the nation as a whole, social order is still not stable enough; problems still exist in some localities and areas. Therefore, to bring about fundamental changes for the better in social order, more time and a great deal more work is still needed. We must fully realize the arduousness, complexity, and protractedness of our struggle and resolutely carry it out to the end.

2. Strengthen procuratorial work over economic crime and ensure the smooth progress of economic structural reform and economic construction. While striking at serious criminal offenses, procuratorial organs at all levels have strengthened procuratorial work over economic crime; dealt telling blows to the arrogance of serious economic criminals; and ensured the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world. Following the in-depth development of economic structural reform, new situations and new problems have emerged in the struggle to strike at criminal economic activities. Because of the vagueness of some policies as well as some peoples' interference in these policies, ideological confusion has resulted which has caused some localities to adopt an attitude that "corruption cases should be actively dealt with; bribery cases may wait and see; and speculation and profiteering cases can be overlooked."

In view of this situation, the Supreme People's Procuratorate has issued an emergency circular instructing procuratorial organs at all levels to resolutely strike at serious criminal economic activities that undermine the economic structural reform.

Over the past year, we have concentrated efforts on work in the following three fields: First, we have actively investigated and handled major and serious cases. As the line of demarcation in applying a law or policy to major and serious cases is clear and enabled us to accurately and effectively strike at crimes, we resolutely overcame various resistances and interferences and made relentless efforts to investigate and handle major cases that involved a broad area and were protected by various levels. The focus of our efforts at striking at economic crimes were those serious criminal offenders who took the opportunity of reform to accept bribes or engage in smuggling or trading of smuggled goods, speculation and fraud, tax evasion or refusal to pay taxes, embezzlement of state or collective property and materials, or violation of the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households and economic associations. According to statistics, in 1984 procuratorial organs throughout the country accepted a total of some 43,000 cases, of which some 22,000 cases, including 2,100 major and serious cases, were placed on file for investigation and prosecution. The procuratorial organs arrested 14,000 people, prosecuted 15,000, and recovered over 90 million yuan economic losses for the state. Second, we have launched the struggle to clamp down on serious economic crimes in various departments. A large number of procuratorial organs coordinated closely with departments concerned to conscientiously investigate economic crimes in such departments as food, foreign trade, commerce, supply and marketing, petroleum, coal, banks, transport, and capital construction, in which economic crimes were relatively serious and crime rates were higher. The procuratorial organs investigated and punished a number of criminal offenders. Third, we have come out of the office and gone down to lower levels to step up investigation and study and draw clear lines of demarcation in applying certain laws and policies in handling cases. We selected a number of typical cases, analyzed and studied them, and issued instructions explaining how to specifically apply a law or policy to a certain case in order to change the two phenomena of some procuratorial cadres who, because of their lack of understanding of laws and policies, were overcautious and ineffective in handling cases or failed to accurately strike at crimes.

Although we have scored considerable achievements in the struggle to clamp down on serious economic crimes, economic criminal activities are still rather rampant and tend to increase in a number of areas. Especially some criminals, who took the opportunity of opening to the outside world to brazenly commit economic criminal activities, have undermined the economic construction and political stability and unity, obstructed the economic structural reform, and inflicted serious losses on the state and people. Leaders of some units failed to pay due attention to these criminal activities and failed to turn over those that should be prosecuted for their criminal responsibilities to the judicial organs for investigation and punishment. Some even distorted the policy and confounded right with wrong in calling criminals heroes and calling crimes detrimental to reform as legitimate activities of reform. They even provided the condition for criminal activities or groundlessly slandered the personnel in charge of investigating criminal cases, thus interfering in the work of judicial organs and objectively supporting and turning a blind eye to criminals. Procuratorial organs at various levels must further step up the work of prosecuting economic crimes in close combination with the work of stopping unhealthy tendencies and reinforcing discipline; must act strictly according to laws and policies; and must conscientiously draw lines of demarcation between unhealthy tendencies and economic crimes.

Those that are sure to be serious economic crimes should be resolutely investigated and handled; and those that, for the moment, are not, should be actively investigated and studied in order to seek pertinent laws. At the same time, it is also necessary to duly handle those who interfere in the handling of cases, hinder official duty, or shield or turn a blind eye to criminals, and serious cases should be investigated for their legal responsibility. We must safeguard and promote the economic structural reform through prosecuting economic crimes.

3. Conscientiously investigate and handle cases of crimes that infringe on citizens' democratic rights, and safeguard the dignity of the socialist legal system.

Procuratorial organs shoulder specified responsibility for the protection of citizens' democratic rights. Over the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels have strengthened procuratorial work for law and discipline, investigated and handled according to law a number of serious criminal cases of infringement upon citizens' democratic rights and dereliction of duty, and done procuratorial work on serious law-breaking criminal activities, including the abuse of authority to extort a confession by torture, the illegal taking of a person into custody, and the bending of the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, of a few state functionaries, and government, judicial, and public security cadres and policemen. In 1984 procuratorial organs throughout the country accepted and heard over 20,000 cases of lawbreaking and discipline-violation, registered over 5,400 cases for investigation, and prosecuted more than 5,000 people. In addition, those who violated the law without serious consequences and whose responsibility for crimes need not be investigated and affixed were respectively admonished, ordered to sign written statements of repentance, and instructed to pay compensation for the loss, or transferred to departments concerned at the suggestion of procuratorial organs. This has played a positive role in preventing intensified contradictions, reducing crimes, strengthening unity among the people, and deepening state functionaries' sense of the legal system.

To protect citizens' democratic rights, procuratorial organs at all levels have also strengthened the handling of charges filed and appeals lodged by citizens. In the past year they have accepted and handled 1 million letters and visits from the masses. By handling these letters and visits, they discovered clues of some crimes, corrected some framed-up and erroneous cases, settled some outstanding old cases, and further maintained the close relations between state organs and the masses.

At present, the phenomenon of state functionaries infringing upon citizens' democratic rights and committing the crime of dereliction of duty and of government, judicial, and public security cadres and policemen breaking the law while enacting the law can still often be seen. A few leading cadres' sense of the legal system gets blunted. They even abuse their authority to shield criminal elements, and thus greatly obstruct the procuratorial organs' handling of cases involving lawbreaking and discipline violation. Some procuratorial cadres who impartially handle cases suffer blows; some are removed from office or transferred out of procuratorial organs. The phenomenon of using one's words and power to replace law is absolutely impermissible. We are determined to seriously fulfill our own duty, keep to the principle, enforce the law impartially, dare to tackle hard and difficult cases, and investigate to the end no matter how well protected the criminal elements are and no matter how many protective connections they have, so as to safeguard socialist democracy and the legal system. In addition, we also ask people's congress standing committees at all levels to strengthen the supervision over procuratorial organs in order to guarantee that the procuratorial organs' exercise procuratorial power independently and in a still better way.

4. Strengthen the training of procuratorial workers; continuously improve the political and vocational qualities of cadres and policemen.

Strengthening the training of procuratorial workers is the organizational guarantee for doing procuratorial work well. In the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels have organized the vast number of procuratorial cadres and policemen to seriously study the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and its decision on reform of the economic structure and to continuously follow the correct guiding ideology of vocational work. Leading bodies at all levels have been readjusted and strengthened, with a large number of fine middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity assigned to leading posts. Cadres have been trained in a variety of ways. As a result, their political and vocational qualities have been raised. In the struggle against serious criminal and economic crimes, a large number of advanced personages who take a firm stand, enforce the law impartially, faithfully discharge their duties, work hard, are not afraid of sacrificing their lives and their own interests for the sake of others have emerged in procuratorial organs at all levels. At the beginning of March this year, the Supreme People's Procuratorate held a national congress of advanced collectives and individuals in procuratorial departments to sum up and exchange experience and commend and award 68 advanced collectives and 233 advanced individuals. In addition, we have conscientiously followed the principle "strictly govern the police," sternly handled cases of a few procuratorial cadres and policemen breaking the law and violating discipline, and investigated and affixed in accordance with law the responsibility for crimes committed.

In order to strengthen procuratorial workers' fighting power and fulfill the task of procuratorial work in the new period, we must continue to organize the vast number of cadres and policemen to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, keep to the four fundamental principles, and consciously serve the general task and general goal of the state. At the national meeting of chief procurators held last February, we set four demands on procuratorial organs at all levels: First, always bear in mind the central task of the construction of the four socialist modernizations. It is necessary to closely integrate procuratorial work with economic work so as to suit the new situation in reform of the economic structure, strengthen and reform procuratorial work, and still better serve the policy of opening to the outside world and developing an open domestic economy and economic construction.

Second, always bear in mind the construction of spiritual civilization. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work, educate the vast number of cadres and policemen to foster the communist ideal, become models of obeying discipline and law, improve their ability to resist corruption, and resolutely boycott various unhealthy tendencies. Third, keep firmly in mind the fundamental improvement of public order. It is necessary to continue to deepen the struggle against serious criminal offences and economic crimes and make comprehensive efforts to complete the work. Fourth, always remember to bring the function and role of the legal supervision of procuratorial organs into full play. It is necessary to keep to the principle of basing of facts and enforcing law as the criterion and always follow the law, strictly enforce the law, and go into any case of law violation so as to safeguard the unified enforcement of the law.

Fellow deputies, since the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, our country has advanced with giant strides through reforms, with new achievements made on all fronts. Procuratorial organs at all levels and the vast number of cadres and policemen are working hard to create a new situation in procuratorial work.

After this meeting, we must seriously implement the guidelines of the meeting, continue to grasp firmly the summing up of experience, disseminate advanced experience, persistently ascertain the crux of cases, develop the work style of strictly acting in accordance with law, and maintain the dignity of the socialist legal system so as to make new contributions for safeguarding reform of the economic structure and the construction of the four socialist modernizations! The above report is presented for your examination and comment.

STATE COUNCIL LEADER ON COLLECTING BONUS TAXES

OW240117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 22 Apr 85

[By reporter Tian Chuan]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) — By the end of March, a total of 99.11 million yuan in 1984 bonus taxes had been paid by industrial and commercial enterprises in all localities of China. However, there is now an uneven development. Some localities have not yet paid bonus taxes as required by regulations.

A leading comrade of the State Council recently reiterated that, according to regulations, bonuses taxes must be collected on extra bonuses issued last year in all localities, and that failing to pay them, or falling behind in their payment, is not permitted.

According to an introduction by the General Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, Hebei Province has the best record in paying bonus taxes. Because its leaders attached importance to the work, showed great determination, and moved fast, now 94 percent of state-owned industrial and commercial enterprises in the province have already paid a total of 22.52 million yuan in bonus taxes, accounting for 79.3 percent of the amount receivable. Fast progress in paying bonus taxes has also been made in Shanxi and Henan. Many other localities are slow in paying bonus taxes, because of lack of vigorous measures. Some had not even paid any before the end of March. It is understood that the idea of enterprises paying bonus taxes was implemented in accordance with the "Circular on Questions Concerning State-Owned Enterprises Issuing Bonuses," promulgated by the State Council on 16 April 1984. The "circular" stipulates that, excluding that portion of bonuses issued by state-owned industrial and commercial enterprises, which is free of bonus taxes according to regulations, no bonus taxes will be collected on the rest of bonuses issued during the year, if the amount is less than two and a half months' average standard wages of the workers at the enterprise concerned; 30 percent in taxes will be collected for that portion of bonuses exceeding the amount of two and a half months' average standard wages, but less than the amount of 4 months' average standard wages; 100 percent in taxes will be collected for that portion of bonuses exceeding the amount of 4 months' average standard wages, but less than the amount of 6 months' average standard wages; and 300 percent in taxes will be collected for that portion of bonuses exceeding the amount of 6 months' average standard wages.

REFRIGERATOR COMPANY STRENGTHENS QUALITY CONTROL

HK251048 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Zhai Qiyun: "The Guangzhou City Refrigerator Industrial Corporation Accepts Criticism, Straightens Things Out in the Cooperation, Improves Quality, and Strengthens Maintenance Service"]

[Text] After Beijing consumers and newspapers criticized Wanbao brand refrigerators, how did the Guangzhou City refrigerator industrial corporation, which produces and sells the product, sum up the lessons and improve their work?

On the morning of 16 April, this reporter interviewed Zheng Dean, assistant manager of the corporation, who is responsible for maintenance work in Beijing.

Zheng Dean said: The production of Wanbao brand refrigerators started in 1981. The products won a reputation in the market due to their fine external design, good quality, and low price. Soon there was a great demand for the product. We were made a little complacent by this situation, thinking that our products were "daughters of the king, who do not have to worry about whether they will get married." For a time we did not pay attention to the quality of our product.

The criticism by Beijing consumers and newspapers aroused repercussions in the Guangzhou City refrigerator industrial corporation. The leaders of the corporation seriously examined problems in their guiding principles and production management. On 3 March, 18 cadres, together with managers of the corporation came to the No 1 refrigerator factory and began to carry out overall rectification in technical, production, and quality management.

To solve the quality problem of Wanbao brand refrigerators sold in Beijing, they have adopted the following measures: 1) They have strengthened maintenance work. In April they set up a permanent maintenance center on Dongda Street in Zhushikou. In August they will build a marketing and maintenance service department. 2) They have prolonged the warranty period from 1 year to 3 years. 3) They have transferred people to the maintenance staff, and the number of maintenance personnel has increased from about a dozen to nearly 50. 4) They have provided the necessary transport facilities for a mobile maintenance service. 5) They are ready to set up a maintenance service center in each district of Beijing so as to make things easy for consumers. At present, maintenance personnel who have come to Beijing are providing a mobile maintenance service for their consumers.

Commentator's Article

HK251058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Lesson in How 'Fever' Turns to 'Cold'"]

[Text] Guangzhou's Wanbao brand refrigerators once sold fast in the market due to their good quality, fine design, and low price. Unfortunately, this did not last long, and the "Wanbao fever" soon turned into a "Wanbao cold." The reason was that the refrigerator corporation scrimped on work and materials and put many low quality products on the market. Reviewing the cause and effect of this matter will enable us to straighten out our guiding principles and run enterprises well.

This matter reminds us that in producing industrial products, one must put quality and consumers above everything else and must at no time forget responsibility to the people. To make profits, enterprises must rely on real ability, put in much effort, enhance the quality of cadres, improve quality management, and take the correct path. They must not scheme against the state or the masses or follow evil ways. Consumers are the customers of enterprises and, we could say, they are also the masters of enterprises, who determine the sales of products and the destiny of enterprises. Some industrialists have told their staff and workers: "His rice bowl will be smashed if he damages the brand of our products." This is a warning that staff and workers should pay attention to the quality of products. What they say is reasonable.

This matter also reminds us that to raise the economic results of enterprises in the course of reform, it is all the more necessary to pay attention to the social effects of products. Some comrades think of increasing output value, making profits, seeking a high rate of development, and producing products in batches to the neglect of quality. As a result, the more they produce, the more products are kept in stock. Under this situation, the factory reports good news, the shop reports bad news, and the consumer complains. The production of many light industrial products is growing, but the quality of some products is not stable and quality of a small number of products has seriously dropped. The departments concerned should pay attention to this problem. We should tap our potential and strive to produce top quality products with low consumption so as to achieve not only greater and faster, but also better and more economical results. Why have some domestic and foreign name-brand, established-brand, and No 1 products been able to preserve their reputations for several decades and even several hundred years? The most important reason lies in their quality rather than their quantity.

Superficially, the turning of the "Wanbao fever" into a "Wanbao cold" is a quality problem. But it is actually a problem of the "deviation" of the guidelines of enterprises in the course of economic structural reform. This matter is different from cheating, hoodwinking, swindling, and deception. But in the customers' eye, it is as bad as picking their pockets and scheming against them, although in a supposedly "legal" manner. An example is the 4,000-plus Wanbao brand refrigerators sold in Beijing. Some 10 percent of them need repairs. This means that over 400 families have bought low quality products. Some consumers lived frugally to buy refrigerators, but in the end they had bad luck. Naturally, they were very annoyed, blaming the factory for producing such bad products and complaining to the shop for selling such products. Some people even mistakenly put the blame on the current economic structural reform. Comrades producing and selling bad products should listen to this. How serious the economic and political consequences of your conduct are!

This matter has been given full attention by the leading comrades of Guangzhou City. They are examining the quality of products with stress on high-grade products such as refrigerators, television sets, recorders, and air conditioners. Consumers hope that "Wanbao" will regain its reputation after its fall into the pit. They also hope that this matter will call the attention of industrialists to the quality of the most sought after products. As the demand for household appliances such as refrigerators exceeds supply in our country, the problem of quality is concealed by a purchase "fever." The problem of quality will become prominent following the increase in supply, the popularization of products, the introduction of new technology, and the carrying out of competition. That the "hot" market of Wanbao brand refrigerators has turned "cold" poses the problem of how to always maintain good quality and preserve the reputation of enterprises producing household electrical appliances and other light industrial products.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FLEXIBLE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

HK250837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Should Have a More Flexible Management System of Able Persons"]

[Text] A main drawback of our previous management system of able persons was excessively rigid control. The practices of "unified enrollment of college students," "unified placement of college graduates," and "lifelong profession being decided by one job assignment" and the regulations allowing units to "recruit personnel and reject transfer of personnel to other units" have turned able persons into the "property of departments" or units.

This has resulted in some units having more able persons than needed and others being extremely short of able persons. Now that we are handling economic, scientific, and technological matters in a more flexible and lively manner, we should also carry out corresponding reforms of the management system of able persons.

Reforming the management system of able persons has become the trend of the times. In recent years many localities have adopted on a trial basis some reform measures, such as the system of inviting applications for a job, to promote the flow of some able persons. A number of invigorated small and medium-size enterprises and cities have derived great benefits from this practice, which has obvious advantages. Recently, some comrades expressed their concerns over the flow of able persons. This is primarily because some small enterprises, which adopted a method of offering high pay to applicants, have "robbed" some large enterprises and scientific research units of their key scientists and technicians and also because the scientists and technicians of some units left without going through the necessary transfer procedures, thus affecting the normal work of the units. For this reason, some units adopted "countermeasures," such as demanding a large amount of "compensation for the loss" or "expenses for the training of able persons" and demanding that the persons concerned take their family members with them and return their houses, in an attempt to stop the drain by simple administrative means.

We should investigate, study, analyze, and straighten out the new problems that have emerged in the course of reform but not willfully place obstacles to stop the flow of able persons. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Scientific and Technological Structure" pointed out: "It is imperative to change the situation of having more able persons than needed and to promote the rational flow of scientists and technicians." In order to manage able persons in a flexible way, it is first necessary to solve the question of having more able persons than are needed. The rationality of the flow of able persons should be judged by the direction of the flow. The units which have more able persons than needed should encourage the surplus personnel to go to other units where they can give full play to their abilities, particularly to outlying and poor areas where they are urgently needed. It is justifiable and rational for units employing able persons to properly raise the pay of the newly employed personnel and to give them certain preferential treatment in accordance with the principle of distribution according to work and within the limits permitted by the policy. We should not regard this as "buying over somebody at a high price."

It is also necessary to analyze the cases of some small enterprises inviting applications for certain jobs with offers of high salaries. For a long time in the past, small enterprises could not get college graduates through unified placement. They urgently needed able persons but could do nothing about it. The fact that they are able to employ able persons with high salaries shows that these small enterprises have been invigorated and that knowledge and able persons are highly valued there. This is a good thing. There are two circumstances leading to the flow of able persons from large enterprises and scientific research units to small enterprises. One is that the surplus personnel who are lying idle go to other places where they can give full play to their abilities; another is that some large enterprises and scientific research units which were confronted with great difficulties and which were slow in carrying out reforms, lost a number of key personnel because they have been paying their staffs less than the small enterprises have. With regard to the latter circumstances, we should primarily tell the units wanting to employ personnel that it is necessary to take the interests of the whole into account and that socialist enterprises should not only think of themselves without giving consideration to others.

At the same time, it is necessary to clarify this principle: From a short-term point of view, it is possible to enlist the services of able persons by offers of high salaries but from a long-term point of view the practice of offering high salaries will lose its appeal following improvement in the pay and conditions given to their technicians by large enterprises. A genuine appeal to able persons is to create conditions for intellectuals so that they can bring their abilities into fullest play. Similarly, units which have more able persons than needed should also take the interests of the whole into account. On the one hand, they should generously let the surplus able persons go; on the other hand, they should retain the necessary able persons by conscientiously implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, giving full play to their professional knowledge, and appropriately improving their pay and conditions. China's intellectuals have always attached great importance to the major cause and integrity. We should believe that they will subordinate themselves to the needs of the situation as a whole.

It is necessary to flexibly handle the management of able persons and to rationally arrange the flow of able persons. In our socialist society, labor is not a commodity and there will never be a free labor market. Management of able persons must proceed from the situation of the four modernizations program as a whole and the flow of able persons should be guided in a planned way and carried out in an organized way. In the practice of reforming the management system of able persons, all localities should strive, as far as possible, to boldly explore and blaze new trails but they should not forget the above-mentioned principle.

HU QIAOMU ON PHILOSOPHICAL EXPOSITION OF REFORM

HK250235 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Hu Qiaomu "Tentative Thoughts Concerning the Philosophical Exposition of the Economic Reform"]

[Text] Editor's note: This is part of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's remarks when exchanging views with some other comrades. The headline is ours. [end editor's note]

1. I was told that in academic circles, some comrades hold that there are very few subjects for study in the field of philosophy. I am not sure how reliable this information is, but in my opinion, there are at least four aspects of things we can talk about: 1) the question concerning the stages of social history: whether socialism (communism) is divided into two stages or several stages; or the two stages are separately divided into several stages (in this connection we must proceed from the real situation of the economic, political, and social development and the development of morality, rather than from certain prognostications of Marx and Engels), and whether the change from one stage to another is a transformation or a revolution. It is also necessary to analyze the question concerning various stages of capitalism and feudalism, and the specific national feature of these stages. 2) The question concerning contradictions between the productive forces and production relations under socialism, contradictions between the economic basis and the superstructure, and contradictions between mental and physical labor, between the cities and countryside, and between the two public ownerships. These contradictions are not exactly the same as those anticipated and judged by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, and must be studied by means of analyzing both old and new historical facts. Of course, there is also the question concerning the division of labor, that is, whether the division of labor can be or should be eliminated both in theory and in practice, or whether there will merely be some changes in form and nature, and the question concerning the so-called ownership of labor (according to which there should also be the ownership of mental labor and that of physical labor).

Besides, the division of labor also has something to do with the question of how to understand the overall development of man. While pondering these questions, the situation after computers and robots are widely used must be taken into consideration. There are also such questions as will the function of the state or the "management organ" be expanded or reduced (the concrete international problems at present can be left out of consideration here), will it become more complicated or simpler, and will it be more specialized or generalized? What changes will take place after the computer network is developed? 3) The question concerning the mutual relations between various laws of socialism, or the system of these laws. This question is of more extensive philosophical significance, because the system of laws is not limited in socialism or in the socialist economy. 4) The question concerning the mutual relations between the whole people, the collective (including all enterprises other than individual units), and the individual. Why has the production responsibility system, or contract system, so many advantages, which both capitalism and socialism in the original sense could not have, which have greater vitality? This has much to do with the positive role of the individuals in the society (even in the socialist society), which is a basic question of ethics. Evidently, the original idea that the socialist society should become a big cartel in which all laborers are its staff and working personnel is unrealistic and cannot be realized. The production responsibility system will not only change the old frame of the planned economy to some extent but also the old frame of the public ownership of the means of production. This is a more fundamental question, which can be studied in line with the law of the unity of opposites and the viewpoint of one dividing into two. Separating government administration from enterprise management and appropriately reporting ownership from the operation power are questions of the same nature. The aforesaid are just some tentative ideas. If further study and contemplation is made, I believe that more new questions concerning the development of Marxism will be raised.

2. It is suggested that social science workers should make great efforts to study, publicize, and apply cybernetics, information theory, the science of systems analysis, and artificial intelligence. It is unimaginable that Marxism can be developed if such important scientific achievements are not taken into consideration. This has something to do with higher mathematics, and I am afraid that many comrades are not familiar with it. However, whenever it is possible, they should study it hard. I suggest that the Academy of Social Sciences invite some experts to give lectures. This directly concerns many branches of learning in the field of social sciences, though not all branches of learning. They may select some subjects for study. As to how much time they should spend on this, it depends on their work hours, ages, and original level of mathematics, which should also be taken into consideration. In short, this is not only closely related with philosophy, but also with economics, especially economic calculation, technical economy, guidance plans, and the socialist market. This is also the case with obscure logic and obscure mathematics. [as published] It is also related to the science of history, sociology, law, linguistics, and literature in varying degrees.

What I have said may be incomplete or wrong; so your criticism and suggestions would be appreciated.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON CONTROLLING URBAN POPULATION

OW260132 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Station reporter's commentary: "Strictly Control the Scale of Permanent Residents in Big Cities"]

[Text] Since the founding of the PRC, our country has always adhered to the principle of strictly controlling the growth of population in big cities and has achieved positive results in this regard.

Under the current new situation of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, it is necessary to continue to control the scale of permanent residents in big cities.

Along with the development of the economy, China's population is gradually moving from rural to urban areas. This is an objective law of social development. However, moving people to urban areas does not necessarily mean that they should move to big cities. Rather, they should move to small and medium-sized cities and, in particular, to the masses of small towns.

Failure to control the population in big cities will inevitably create a series of problems. Economically speaking, the investment on basic construction required by a city after its scale exceeds a certain limit will be much larger than that needed for developing a small or medium-sized city.

According to statistics, the country's urban population rose from some 57 million in 1949 to 160 million at the end of last year. The drastic increase of population in big cities has already created some difficulties. Therefore, it is necessary to the state policy on urban development, which calls for controlling the scale of big cities, reasonably developing medium-sized cities, and actively building up small cities by intensifying the control and supervision of permanent residents of big cities. It is also necessary to make careful overall arrangements for the development of small and medium-sized cities.

JILIN LEADER ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK250223 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of Jilin Provincial CPC Committee: "My Thoughts After Receiving Comrades From the Armed Forces -- a Talk on Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution' and Strengthening Army-People Unity"]

[Text] In the course of first-stage party rectification, the CPC Committee of Shenyang Military Region sent its responsible comrade and the principal responsible comrades of Jilin Military District and Army units stationed in Jilin to visit the province, to solicit the opinions of the comrades in the localities and to conduct self-criticism on their own accord. Their commendable actions have given us much food for thought and spurred us on to make progress.

The "Great Cultural Revolution" was an internal disorder which brought extremely grave injuries and made the localities as well as the Army suffer greatly; therefore, it must be thoroughly negated. The Army's "three supports and two militaries" campaign was an offspring of the "Cultural Revolution." In the conditions of utter confusion at that time, the Army interfered in the localities. Despite the fact that it played a certain role in safeguarding national security, generally speaking, the consequences were rather serious. The Army's "three supports and two militaries" campaign sabotaged the fine tradition of the Army, helped in the expansion of factionalism, aggravated the antagonism between the masses, hurt a large number of cadres and masses, and brought grave losses to industrial and agricultural production.

In the course of party rectification, in connection with reality, the Army has made serious examination, summed up historical lessons, borne the responsibilities on its own accord, and proposed participation in the tasks of building the two civilizations from now on. Facts have proved that under the leadership of the Central Military Commission and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the PLA has brought forth the glorious traditions of our party and Army, and they have been very serious and sincere in handling historical issues.

The problems in the course of the Army's "three supports and two militaries" campaign occurred under specific historical conditions. Without the uncontrollable situation brought about by "rebellion" and "seizing power," there would not have been Army interference in the localities on a large scale. Recalling this today, we believe it was unavoidable for the comrades of the Army to have committed mistakes in that extremely complex situation and confusion. As far as I myself am concerned, because I was among the first batch of cadres to "fall" during the "Cultural Revolution," and left my leading post for "8 straight years," I lost the opportunity to commit mistakes. Had I been in a leading post, I could have made some mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution"; and I dare not boast otherwise. He should see that comrades in the localities had their responsibilities, too. Some local cadres who were seriously affected by factionalism and those who had even sold their souls supplied the Army units "supporting the broad masses of the left" with false information, and some of them even went in for playing tricks, which led to mistakes by the Army comrades, who lacked a good grasp of local conditions. Therefore, with regard to problems in the Army's "three supports and two militaries" campaign, we must view them historically and dialectically, and we should not put all the blame on the Army, and regard ourselves as "always correct." The Army should sum up their experiences and lessons from the angle of the Army, while the localities should do the same from their own angle. Both the Army and the localities should be severe in analyzing themselves. Only then will it be possible to unify our understanding and strengthen our unity. At present, the Army comrades are examining the problems in the "Cultural Revolution" on their own accord, and they have set strict requirements on themselves. The comrades of the localities should also examine themselves, and sum up their own experiences and lessons in earnest.

To sum up historical experience is for reference in the future. Since party rectification began, the Army comrades have visited the localities, and they have been bold in conducting self-criticism, which has further heightened the prestige of the PLA among local cadres and the masses, won the respect and admiration of the people, and consolidated the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. The power of such unity is tremendous, and it will have far-reaching impact on doing a good job of socialist construction and building a revolutionary, modern, and regular Army. Our comrades of the localities should learn from the PLA; they should not always involve themselves in historical issues, and they should not be preoccupied with their personal gains and losses. They should carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs, and give further support to Army building. The party, the government, the Army, and the people should all look forward and work with one heart and soul to fulfill the general goal and general tasks proposed by the CPC 12th National Congress!

RADIO COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST DEVELOPMENT SPEED

OW230635 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Do Not Blindly Pursue High Speed"]

[Text] In recent years, the economic situation in our country has been excellent, remarkable changes have taken place in rural and urban areas, and the people's livelihood had improved. These are generally acknowledged facts. There are great hopes for the building of the four modernizations in our country,

However, it merits our attention that practices similar to the Great Leap Forward are emerging in some localities. Characterized by blindly pursuing high speed regardless of economic results and by vying with one another to this end, such practices encourage the tendency of exaggeration, for which we suffered bitter experience in the past.

In light of this, Premier Zhao Ziyang clearly pointed out in his government work report delivered to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC that it is imperative to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and making steady progress and resolutely guard against blindly pursuing a higher rate of development and vying with one another to this end.

We must recognize with a sober mind, that because of the weak foundations and low per capita income of our country, we are facing an extremely arduous task in fundamentally changing the appearance of the country. We will always encounter difficulties and problems in our advance even under an excellent economic situation. Therefore, in arranging the scale of construction and the rate of development, we must consider the state's financial and material resources, persist in proceeding from reality, and do things within our limits. It is necessary to guard against arrogance and rashness, maintain a cool head, and refrain from chasing after an unrealistically fast pace. Otherwise, even if we succeed with strenuous exertion, we cannot maintain a sustained and stable speed and can only adversely affect the national economy as a whole.

Ours is a vast country where economic development is very uneven, a considerably large area is still plagued by poverty, and many localities are stricken by natural calamities every year. All cadres and ordinary people must understand that in order to make a country such as ours become better off and powerful, we have to wage an arduous struggle over a prolonged period of time. Lenin once said: In building socialism, we should not pursue a mythical speed. What we want is a practical rate of development, under which major sectors of the national economic are brought into an appropriate relationship, and which is integrated with economic efficiency. The average economic growth rate in our country has been quite high in recent years. If this speed can be roughly maintained, it will be entirely possible for us to achieve the gigantic task of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output before the end of this century. At present, we should focus our attention on vigorously improving product quality and raising the economic results.

PUBLIC SECURITY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION TALKS END

OW242329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 22 Apr 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wu Hengquan and XINHUA reporter Zhou Lixian]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) — The first national public security discipline inspection work meeting, which ended on 22 April, pointed out: Building a lofty image of the people's police is the public security personnel's honorable political task in the new period. All public security cadres and policemen must warmly cherish the people, strictly enforce the law, master their vocation, be resourceful and brave, seek truth from facts, and become moral and educated people, having ideals and being strict in discipline, so that public security work can obey, and better serve, the overall safeguarding of economic structural reform and construction of the four modernizations.

Liu Fuzhi, deputy secretary of the Central Political and Legal Commission and minister of the Ministry of Public Security, spoke at the meeting on 22 April. He said: The public security organ is an important instrument of the people's democratic dictatorship, and shoulders the important task of dealing blows at enemies, punishing criminals, and protecting the people. When public security cadres and policemen do their work well, the people are thankful to the party and government. If they do their work poorly, or if their discipline and work style are poor, the prestige of the party and government is damaged. Therefore, we can never slacken our efforts in public security discipline inspection work. He called on the party groups, party committees, and discipline inspection departments of public security organizations at all levels to seriously investigate, and deal with, those among public security cadres and policemen who violate the law and discipline and stir up new unhealthy trends. It is necessary to comprehensively investigate typical major harmful cases having serious consequences. It is necessary to sternly handle, in accordance with party discipline and state law, party members and cadres committing serious errors. Those violating the criminal law must be punished according to law. Those profiting at other's expense must thoroughly pay compensation. It is particularly necessary to strictly deal with those who still ignore orders and prohibitions. It is also necessary to investigate, and affix responsibility on, that party organ and the principal leading cadre for ignoring orders and prohibitions. It is necessary to educate cadres and policemen to consciously accept the procuratorial organ's legal and disciplinary, and auditorial departments' financial, supervision.

Han Guang, secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, also spoke at the meeting on 22 April. He said he hoped to see greater achievements in public security discipline inspection work in future.

The meeting started on 15 April. During the sessions, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Chen Pixian, Wang Heshou, and other leading comrades met with the responsible persons and discipline inspection group leaders of all provincial, autonomous region, and municipal public security departments (bureaus), and secretaries of all Armed Police Force discipline inspection committees who came to attend the meeting.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ECONOMIC LEVERS, REGULATION

HK250255 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Luo Yunyi: "Economic Levers and the Planned Regulation System"]

[Text] In socialist planned commodity economy, planned regulation is dominant in the forms of regulation. As forms which play the guiding role in the social economic activities of China's planned economy, economic levers mainly belong to the planned regulation forms, while the rest belongs to the market regulation system.

Planned regulation is the economic process by which the state consciously applies the economic levers to guiding, coordinating, controlling, and supervising social reproduction. This process is carried out through a series of methods, means, and measures, namely levers. These levers have formed into the planned regulation system, with the economic levers its important component parts.

Examined from a historical angle, economic levers and planned regulation had no natural internal relations. In the economic life of human society, economic levers have a far longer history than planned regulation. Prices date back to the late primitive society, with the emergence of commodities exchange, and taxes appeared when the slave system took shape.

However, it is only with establishment of the socialist public ownership of production means that it is possible for the state to become representative of the basic interests of all members of society, and to carry out planned regulation on social reproduction. It is only with the establishment of the prerequisite of public ownership of means of production that it is possible for economic levers to become means of planned regulation. This is because:

First, in commodity economy, the regulating role of economic levers on economy is an objective fact. If the state fails to consciously apply economic levers, it will inevitably regulate social economic life blindly. This runs counter to the essential demand of planned economy. Therefore, if the state wants to carry out planned regulation on social economic life, it must prevent and overcome such blind regulation of economic levers, include economic levers in the planned regulation system, and turn them into means of planned regulation.

Second, in the planned regulation system, economic levers are different from other levers in nature, and their roles cannot be replaced by other levers; this has also determined that the implementation of planned regulation will inevitably turn economic levers into important means of regulation. For instance, in the course of planned regulation, the role of planned levers lies chiefly in stipulating the targets and steps of economic development; however, a planned lever itself cannot ensure the fulfillment of these targets. The lever of laws and regulations is the compulsive execution of economic levers with administrative orders, but if the state fails to bring into play the enthusiasm of the executioners of the plan with a material interests relationship, the plan will hardly be fulfilled. Besides, economic levers are based on regulating the relationship of material interests. Therefore, if the state wants to carry out non-quantitative regulation on economic activities through the guiding relationship of material interests, it has to rely on economic levers as means of regulation.

Third, in reference to the ways of their formation, economic levers may fall into two categories: The first category includes prices, interest, wages and so on; and directly, they originate from the exchange in production its process. Their formation is independent of the state and government, and their application can generally be independent of the state and government. The other category includes tax revenues, bonds, financial subsidies and so on, and their formation is directly dependent on the state and government, as is their application. Generally speaking, they exist as levers of the state to intervene in the economy. In our socialist economy, the state not only acts as the representative of the whole of society in managing macroscopic economic activities, but also has the authority to stipulate the prices, interest and wages inside the economy of ownership by the whole people. Therefore, when the state applies economic levers to carry out planned regulation on social production, not only does it directly turn tax and bonds naturally into means of planned regulation, but may also turn such economic levers as prices, wages and interest into important means of planned regulation for the state.

And fourth, in China's actual economic life, non-planned prices, wages, interests and subsidies of various categories exist on a large scale. As economic levers, their function of regulation on economic life is carried out in a spontaneous way, and does not belong to the realm of planned regulation. This is because, at the present stage in China, there exist varied economic forms, the level of planned regulation is not high, and the state cannot and should not include all economic levers in its planned regulation system.

WENZHAI BAO ON DENG'S RUNNING OF 'SECOND WHAMPOA'

HK251532 Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 7

[Article excerpted by Xiao Yuan from QILU XUEKAN [SHANDONG LEARNED JOURNAL]: "Deng Xiaoping and Others Ran the 'Second Whampoa'"]

[Text] An article by Li Shanyu and Yang Shusheng carried in QILU XUEKAN No 2 says that during the period of the northern expedition which was jointly carried out by the KMT and the CPC, the painstaking work done by Li Dazhao among Feng Yuxiang and the National Army under him was an important aspect of our party's military work in the early days.

The article says that at that time, the large quantity of work done by Li Dazhao made Feng Yuxiang and the National Army further lean to the left. Therefore, while visiting the Soviet Union in March 1926, Feng Yuxiang accepted Liu Bojian, Deng Xiaoping, and 30 or more other communists from the Soviet Union who were to take charge of the political work of the entire National Army. Later, under the leadership of Li Dazhao and under the care of Liu Bojian and Deng Xiaoping, the political work of the National Army developed to a new stage. The Zhongshan Military Academy, which was run by Shi Kexuan, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Lin, was often called "the second Whampoa." It had over 150 party and CYL members. Deng Xiaoping was the director of the academy's Political Department. The military cadre school run by the National Army with our party's assistance later did some preparatory work regarding cadres for the armed struggle and the founding of the revolutionary Army, which were independently led by the party during the period of the second revolutionary civil war.

AIR FORCE CADRES URGED TO CONDUCT PRACTICAL WORK

HK250227 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 85 p 4

[Report by Cai Shanwu: "PLA Air Force Party Committee Secretary Gao Houliang Urges Party-Member Cadres To Enhance Party Spirit"]

[Text] At the second-stage party rectification work conference of the Air Force which closed on 20 April, Gao Houliang, party committee secretary and political commissar of the Air Force, pointed out that party-member cadres at all levels of the Air Force should strengthen party spirit, stop indulging in empty talk, conduct practical work, set an example for the masses, and foster the ideal of wholeheartedly serving the people.

Gao Houliang said that we are now facing the task of reorganizing and streamlining our troops. This is the greatest reality confronting second-stage party rectification. In order to solve the problem, it is necessary to enhance education in party spirit, heighten the ideological and political awareness of party members, particularly party-member cadres, stop indulging in empty talk, conduct practical work, and set an example for the masses.

With regard to education in party spirit, Gao Houliang put forward the following three requirements: To enhance party spirit, it is necessary to fully understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national science and technology conference on ideals and discipline, foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and cultivate the spirit of dedication to the interests of the state.

Gao Houliang pointed out that to keep the troops ideologically stable, party committees and leading cadres should first maintain ideological stability. While encouraging the low-level cadres to correctly view the problems of promotion, retirement, demobilization, and remaining in office, they should first adopt a correct attitude.

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While urging the low-level cadres to keep their minds on work, they should first perform their duties earnestly and make a success of the work under their responsibility. They must make efforts to avoid dereliction, which may cause loss to the party's cause.

XI ZHONGXUN ADDRESSES RECRUITMENT TEA PARTY

OW250254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA) — Ma Huidong, a student graduating from the China University of Political Science and Law, said today that he had decided to work in Qinghai upon his graduation because educated and talented people are needed more in Qinghai than in Beijing.

This 22-year-old young man, whose family lives in Beijing, attended a tea party today, which was sponsored by Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, and Xinjiang to recruit talented people in Beijing.

Minister of Education He Dongchang said at the tea party: Since the two provinces and two autonomous regions in the northwest began to recruit talented people in Beijing on 17 April, more than 200 graduating students of institutions of higher learning in Beijing have expressed their desire to work there upon their graduation. And half of them are Beijing natives.

Nie Dajiang, deputy secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee who was recruiting talented people for the province in Beijing, spoke highly of young people of the 1980's.

After hearing inspiring speeches by young people, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee who had joined the revolutionary ranks in his early years in the northwest and worked there for a long time, happily said: As a native of the northwest, I encourage you to go there. The northwest, the birthplace of the Chinese nation's splendid ancient culture and art, is a good place. People of the northwest are very sincere, honest, and hospitable. In the years of the revolutionary war, many revolutionaries fought there, shed their blood, and even laid down their lives in order to build a new China. Young people from various parts of the country went there one group after another to take part in socialist construction in the 1950's and 1960's. Today, you are another group of successors. He said: Young people should foster lofty ideals and fear no hardship. You should temper yourselves well while young, in order to become pillars of the state sooner and to contribute to the four modernizations of the motherland.

Speaking at the tea party were Bainma Dandzin, vice governor of Qinghai Province; Tuohuti Shabier, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and Ding Yimin, vice chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. They extended a warm welcome to the students who volunteered to work in the northwest.

Attending the tea party were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Hu Jintao, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

PENG CHONG, ZHANG AIPING AT CALLIGRAPHY SHOW

OW181917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 18 Apr 85

["Children -- 'Hope of China's Art'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- At today's opening ceremony here of the exhibition of Nanjing children's painting and calligraphy, a tiny green hand holding a

It belonged to 13-year-old Zhou Xiaosong, a silver medal winner of an international competition for children's painting, performing here with other child artists. President of the All-China Women's Federation Kang Keqing said with delight they were the hope of future Chinese art. The ceremony was attended by National People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Peng Chong and State Councillor and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping.

JIEFANGJUN BAO COMMENTATOR ON NEW ARMY UNIFORMS

HK240300 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0922 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- The whole body of commanders and fighters of the PLA will change to new uniforms from 1 May. A JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article published today points out that this event is by no means limited to an improvement in military clothing but is even richer in content.

The commentator's article, entitled "Make Our Soldiers' Discipline, Appearance, and Bearing More Powerful and Magnificent," says that the new uniforms approved by the Central Military Commission are grander, better looking, and more standardized than those of the past. They are thus more beneficial for strengthening the tight-knit organization, unified command, and tidy military appearance and bearing of the armed forces, and will also be more beneficial for clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of military men, strengthening discipline and boosting their sense of honor and pride.

Following the reform, the uniforms for cadres at and above regimental level will be of woolen material, while for cadres at and below battalion level and for fighters they will be of cloth. All cadres and fighters will wear peaked hats (those of female fighters will have no peaks), together with new-style collar and shoulder badges. The cap badge will be the military badge of "five stars with eight-one" surrounded by wheat stalks and a gearwheel.

PUBLIC SECURITY, ARMED POLICE GET NEW UNIFORMS

OW50533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA) -- Beginning 1 May this year, the nation's public security personnel and the People's Armed Police will receive new uniforms.

The change of uniforms among the People's Police is to keep up with the need for the revolutionization, modernization, regularization, and militarization of the People's Police, and with the gradual national economic growth. The change of uniforms first took place in Beijing in the winter of 1983, followed by Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Wuhan, and some coastal cities and border areas in 1984. The new uniforms are poised and tasteful, reflecting the nation's bearing.

The new uniforms have distinctive Chinese national characteristics. Enlisted police (Armed Police) and professional police are distinguished by the different colors of their uniforms, olive green or olive drab. To facilitate their work, the yellow trimming on traffic police's white uniform will be replaced by red, and the red trimming on their trousers will be widened to 7 mm.

CHEN YUN SENDS MESSAGE TO FOLK ARTISTS CONGRESS

OW220633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) — The more than 300 delegates to the third membership congress of the Chinese Association of Quyi [folk arts] Artists held panel discussions today to study the congratulatory message sent by Comrade Chen Yun to the congress. They noted that Comrade Chen Yun's letter represents importance guidance for the current quyi work.

Chen Yun, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said in his letter: "I extend my congratulations to the opening of the third membership congress of the Chinese Association of Quyi Artists. Quyi workers, like all literary and art workers in China, shoulder a responsibility to build socialist spiritual civilization and to educate the people, young people in particular. I hope that you will create and perform more of the fine works that the people are happy to hear and watch, train more young and outstanding creative artists and performers, and make new contributions in promoting the prosperity of folk arts and socialist spiritual civilization." In the discussions, the delegates said folk artists must realize the responsibility on their shoulders and make even greater contributions in promoting socialist spiritual civilization while not failing to live up to the expectations of the party and people.

HAO JIANXIU INSPECTS FORMER REVOLUTIONARY BASE

OW201319 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, recently inspected the old revolutionary base area of Jianggangshan. During the tour, she focused her attention on the economic construction in Jianggangshan and the people's livelihood. She suggested that Jianggangshan open more boldly to the outside world, readjust the internal structure of agricultural production, develop a diversified economy, and promote transportation and tourism. During her inspection, Comrade Hao Jianxiu also visited the widows of veteran revolutionaries (Ma Jiaju) and (Zhou Wenhai) and posed with them for photographs.

FANG YI WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR ART EXHIBIT

OW191124 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] An exhibition of seals, calligraphic works, and paintings by (Li Li), cosponsored by the Changsha Railway College and the Hong Kong (Xinjin) Computer Company, will officially open in Hong Kong City Hall on 23 April. The items to be displayed are being shipped to Hong Kong. Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, wrote an inscription for the exhibition. (Li Li), a student of Qi Baishi, is a part-time professor at Changsha Railway College.

JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS JIANGSU ECONOMIC MEETING

OW220115 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpts] From 2 through 6 April, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government sponsored an economic meeting in Shazhou County to discuss ways to speed up the economic development of 13 counties in northern Jiangsu with the assistance of other quarters.

Attending the meeting were leading members of Xuzhou, Lianyungang, Huaiyin, and Yancheng Municipalities, and the 13 counties under their jurisdiction, namely Fengxian, Donghai, Guanyun, Huaiyin, Guannan, Shuyang, Lianshui, Hongze, Xuyi, Xiangshui, Binhai, Funing, and Jianhu Counties, as well as leading members of Wuxi Municipality and Jiangyin, Yixing, Shazhou, Changshu, Wuxian, Wujiang, Kunshan, Taichang, Wujin, and Haian Counties. The provincial party committee's Department of Industry and Commerce, the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, the Financial Work and Trade Leading Group, the Rural Enterprise Bureau, the Light Industrial Department, the Industrial and Commercial Bank, the Agricultural Bank, and the Taxation Bureau under the Financial Department were represented at the meeting. Comrade Jiang Weiqing attended the meeting to extend his regards to the participants. Comrades Zhou Ze, Chen Huanyou, and Jin Sun attended, and addressed, the meeting.

The participants heard a report on the economic development of Shazhou, Wuxi, and Haian Counties; reviewed economic development plans for Huaiyin, Lianshui, Funing, and Donghai Counties; visited rural enterprises in Shazhou County; and discussed measures to speed up the 13 counties' economic development with their own resources, as well as support from other quarters.

To speed up the 13 counties' development, departments concerned in Jiangsu are ready to adopt such measures as helping them formulate their economic development plans, promoting cooperation among enterprises of similar trades, planning relocation of production of some commodities in these counties, and giving fiscal assistance and preferential tax treatment.

DU PING, ZHAN DANAN HEAR JIANGSU MEETING REPORTS

OW221301 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Nanjing Military Region yesterday sponsored a meeting to hear reports by comrades-in-arms who have performed meritorious service on the Laoshan front. Reporting the epic deeds of officers and men on the front at the meeting were (Yang Shaohua), (?chief of the reporting group); (Chen Ken), a female literary and art worker of a certain unit which braved enemy fire and reached the highest peak of Laoshan; and (Yue Yong), fighter of a certain unit on the southern front, as well as officer-trainees of the Nanjing Military Region and JIEFANGJUN BAO reporters, who have returned from the front.

Speaking at the meeting, Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region, stressed that comrades of the region's leading organs must take the lead in emulating the comrades-in-arms on the front, adhere to the correct course of reform, take the overall situation into account, and be brave in making sacrifices for the sake of their careers, so as to ensure smooth progress in reorganizing the Armed Forces and streamlining their organizational set-ups.

Du Ping, member of the Central Advisory Committee; Zhan Danan, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Committee; leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region and its organs; veteran comrades of the Nanjing Military Region who have retreated to the second or third lines; and leading comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, attended the report meeting.

LEADERS GUIDE SHANDONG 2D-STAGE RECTIFICATION

SK250753 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] In order to strengthen specific guidance in second-stage party rectification, secretaries, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee and major responsible comrades of the Party Rectification Office recently listened to party rectification reports given by CPC committees of various prefectures and cities, higher educational institutes, and large enterprises. After listening to the reports, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee fully affirmed the achievements in party rectification of various areas and units and, in line with the specific conditions of each area and unit, put forward realistic and concrete opinions on how to successfully conduct group comparison-examination work, and how to fulfill party rectification tasks persistently to a high standard and in accordance with strict demands with the major points emphasized.

They pointed out: In conducting group comparison and examination for party rectification, we should follow the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's decisions and relevant directions; proceed from reality; emphasize the major points; seek truth from facts; and see to it that major problems hindering reform and economic development of each area and unit are accurately discovered, orientation for future work is correctly defined, the line is corrected, and plans and measures are mapped out realistically. In particular, we should penetratingly analyze the advantages and weak links of our own area and thoroughly study ways to fully develop advantages and overcome weak lines. The plans should be specific and measures should be feasible, provided with full data and reliable mass base.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee also pointed out explicitly: Thanks to conscientious implementation of the principles and policies of the central authorities during the past few years, the economic situation throughout the province has developed quickly. CPC committees at various levels should remain clear-headed about the excellent situation. The better the situation, the more they should divide everything into two, and see the problems and latent contradictions. They should not feel blindly complacent, have a muddled head, forgetting the bitter lessons of history.

On the issue of the growth rate of future economic development raised by various areas and units, the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee said: In doing economic work, we should not place lopsided emphasis on the growth rate, but should stress quality and economic results, not only microeconomic immediate results but also macroeconomic long-term results.

On current reform and correcting new unhealthy trends, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee once again stressed: We should be steadfast, prudent in the first battle, and sure to win in carrying out the economic reform. We should act neither thoughtlessly and rashly, nor take a wait-and-see attitude and let good opportunities slip away.

We should make concrete analysis of problems arising in the course of reform, and clearly understand which of them belong to the category of new unhealthy trends and which do not. We should also clearly understand the nature and danger of the new unhealthy trends, and focus on handling the unhealthy practices committed by leading organs and party-member leading cadres. In the course of correcting new unhealthy trends, we should conscientiously implement correct principles, strictly clarify the bounds of policies, and pay attention to avoiding a passive and perfunctory attitude and the tendency of rushing headlong into mass action.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI CPPCC MEETING

OW221234 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously at the Huxi Workers Movie Theater yesterday. A total of 504 members of the municipal CPPCC Committee attended the meeting and 212 representatives of various circles attended as observers on invitation. Sitting in the front row of the rostrum were Li Guohao, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Zhang Chengzong, Song Richang, Mei Jiasheng, Yang Shifa, Lu Yudao, Zhao Chaogou, Xu Yifang, Ye Shuhua, Tang Junyuan, Dong Yinchu, and Wu Wenqi, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, and Wang Daohan, leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government who attended the opening ceremony on invitation.

Responsible persons of various PLA units stationed in Shanghai and departments concerned came to the meeting site very early to express their kind regards and warm congratulations to the municipal CPPCC Committee members.

Liu Jingji, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, also attended the opening ceremony.

Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, made a report to transmit the guidelines of the Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee at the meeting.

In his report, Zhang Chengzong mentioned the signing of the Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue. He said: All members of the National CPPCC Committee unanimously praised the concept of one country, two systems and pledged to grasp the good opportunity of successfully resolving the Hong Kong issue to further do a good job in realizing the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

SHANGHAI CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 23 APRIL

OW250517 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The Third Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress ceremoniously opened at the Shanghai gymnasium yesterday morning. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided over the morning session, which was attended by 834 deputies. The session opened at 0900 to the majestic strains of the national anthem.

Seated in the front row on the rostrum were Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min, Zhao Zukang, Shi Ping, Chen Yi, He Yixiang, Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan, Tan Jiazhen, (Zhang Renrui), (Lu Changxing), (Chen Lisheng), (Lin Shipei), Kuo Tao, and (Huang Yuanyi), executive chairmen of the session Presidium.

Also seated on the rostrum were Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai; Zhu Zongbao, Li Zhaoji, Ni Tianzeng, and Ye Gongqi, vice mayors; Hua Liankui, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Wang Xing, procurator general of the municipal People's Procuratorate; Su Buqing, vice chairman of the NPC Science, Education, Culture, and Public Health Committee; and Li Guohao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Present as observers were members of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee attending its third session, deputies to the Sixth NPC in Shanghai, and responsible comrades of various commissions, offices, and bureaus under the municipal government.

At the session, Mayor Wang Daohan made a report on the work of the municipal people's government, entitled "Shanghai's Current Economic Work." The report, the full text of which is composed of about 16,000 characters, is divided into two major parts: 1) new development in Shanghai's economy in 1984; and 2) main tasks in Shanghai's economic work.

The session continued yesterday afternoon. Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao made a report on the draft plan for economic and social development in Shanghai in 1985, and Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi made a report on the final municipal accounts for 1984 and the draft municipal budget for 1985.

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW231213 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Xu Yifang, vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, pointed out at the Third Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee on 21 April: This is the first year for starting strategic economic development in Shanghai. The municipal CPPCC Committee's work should center on remolding and revitalizing the municipality. The committee should actively make suggestions and offer assistance for Shanghai's reform and opening to the outside world, provide more consultative service, unfold activities of democratic supervision, strengthen unity, promote reform, and advance in giant strides.

Xu Yifang made a report on the work of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee Standing Committee. He said: It is necessary to unfold activities of making more friends through various forms; continue to expand the patriotic united front; give full play to the advantages of various members in having extensive social contacts with friends at home and abroad; and make contributions to opening to the outside world, importing foreign technology, and realizing the reunification of the motherland.

Song Richang, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, made a written report to the meeting on handling motions sent to the Second Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

On the afternoon of 21 April, members of the municipal CPPCC Committee enthusiastically discussed the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee in 29 groups.

During the recess from group discussions, while sipping tea, member (Xia Jixiong) told reporters his impression of his recent visit to Hong Kong. He said: In Hong Kong, I met with many old friends who worked in the Ministry of Finance with me before liberation. I had a strong impression that they hoped the reunification of China could be realized at an earlier date. My old friends all held that the concept of "one country, two systems" is a practical way of solving the problem of the reunification of the motherland.

GUANGDONG MEETING ARRANGES PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK250205 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] On the evening of 19 April, the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conversation city and prefectural CPC committees to arrange for second-stage party rectification work. The conference emphasized: In second-stage party rectification work in our province, it is necessary to seriously implement the spirit of Circular No 12 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, to regard strengthening party members' concepts of party spirit and correcting new unhealthy trends as a key point as well as starting point, to further improve party members' political and ideological quality, and to advance reform and opening to the outside world. Now it is especially essential to closely link party rectification with spring farming to ensure that they promote each other.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, including Lin Ruo, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, and Ling Botang attended the conference. Comrade Lin Ruo spoke, emphatically pointing out: In the course of correcting unhealthy trends, we must strictly grasp policies, and specifically, practically, and realistically analyze problems of all kinds in unhealthy trends. In the course of correcting unhealthy trends, Jiangmen City has proposed that in connection with realities, it is necessary to distinguish between mistakes of indulging in unhealthy trends and economic crimes, between mistakes in boldly carrying out reform and deliberate violations of law and discipline, between errors committed without guidance for temporary lack of specific relations on the one hand and practicing fraud and knowingly violating law and discipline on the other, and between loopholes in the correct orientation of work and internationally availing oneself of loopholes. This method is worth being used as reference for all places.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: Units carrying out second-stage party rectification have basically completed the stage of studying documents. Their leadership groups must start making preparations for conducting collective comparison and examination. Units carrying out the first stage of party rectification must mainly correct their guiding ideology in work, stressing elimination of leftist influence. Units carrying out second-stage party rectification must further correct their guiding ideology, stressing implementation of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world and on correcting unhealthy trends. It is imperative to ensure that they can adhere to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, strengthen ideological and political work, resist corruption by bourgeois ideology, be freed from old patterns, boldly bring forth new ideas, and attach importance to economic results. They should not look for money in everything; trust to luck; take shortcuts, or indulge in dishonest practices; and grasp the building of both material and spiritual civilization.

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES SET UP BRANCHES IN SHENZHEN

OW230932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Shenzhen, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Seven of China's eight democratic parties have set up branches in Shenzhen. They are: the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the China Zhi Gong (Public Interest) Party, the Jiusan (September 3) Society, and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League.

All these non-communist parties are composed mainly of representative figures and intellectuals of various circles. They have branches in large and medium-sized cities all over the country.

Shenzhen, formerly a small town near Hong Kong, is one of China's four special economic zones. Large numbers of people in cultural, educational, scientific, technological, economic and other activities have come here over the past few years to help build up the special zone.

The Federation of Industry and Commerce has helped arrange for foreign investment and trade for 60 programs. The Shenzhen branches of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and the Democratic League run dozens of training classes to train enterprise managers, business and financial workers and English translators. Now, 550 people are studying in such classes.

HENAN NEEDS QUALIFIED PEOPLE, INTELLECTUALS

HK251320 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] According to a report by (Shi Ping), a RENMIN RIBAO reporter, with a view to grasping the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals as a long-term strategic task, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee has demanded: CPC committees at all levels must carry out a semi-annual inspection of the situation in the work of implementing policies toward intellectuals. Those whose achievements are remarkable must be commended and awarded.

The principal responsible persons and persons concerned of units who do not implement the policies vigorously enough and who even strike blows at and persecute intellectuals must be criticized and educated, and disciplinary actions must even be taken against them according to the seriousness of the cases. Regarding existing problems, it is necessary to propose feasible solutions and to submit written reports to upper-level CPC committees.

In recent years Henan Province has made some progress in implementing the party's policies toward intellectuals. Some 1,500 people at the university or college cultural level have taken up leadership posts at and above county level. Of these, some 250 have held leadership posts at departmental and bureau levels. According to statistics, last year the entire province arranged employment for some 12,300 children of intellectuals of middle and high ranks, accounting for 20.9 percent of the total number of people for whom employment was arranged the whole year. The province recruited 25,914 outstanding intellectuals into the party, accounting for 40.1 percent of the total number of people recruited into the entire party. The situation of being unable to make people stay in Zhongyuan has been changed to a certain extent.

However, as far as the whole province is concerned, the work of implementing the policies toward intellectuals has developed very unevenly. The leftist influence in some places and departments is still very serious and policies toward intellectuals have not been really implemented. Upon encountering practical problems, leading cadres in a small number of units have refused to deal with them. Intellectuals have frequently been suppressed and persecuted.

Since February last year, the Office for Implementing the Policies Toward Intellectuals of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee has received some 5,000 letters from all places throughout the province, reporting problems and demanding implementation of the policies, and it has interviewed 1,800 people. The number of letters and visits to provincial authorities is so large that it shows that Henan Province has had many problems in the aspect of implementing the policies toward intellectuals.

It is very necessary to make cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, deepen their understanding of this fact and to make great efforts to do still better the work of implementing the policies toward intellectuals.

In Henan Province, where the potential for economic development is great, the increase in the gross industrial and agricultural output value last year was lower than the

national average level. One of the important reasons was the lack of qualified people. In the province, with a population of 76 million, the number of intellectuals ranks at the bottom for the whole country. Do not imagine that Henan's economy can further develop if it lacks qualified people.

Therefore, while vigorously training and employing qualified people from other places, we must accelerate implementing policies toward intellectuals, really solve some practical problems for them, create an environment and conditions for them to put their abilities to good use, fully utilize the role of the existing qualified people, and ensure that the best use of qualified people is made so as to mitigate the pressing need for qualified people in Henan. This is an urgent task for exploiting and developing Henan's economy.

Last year and the year before, Henan Province issued two documents on the work of implementing the policies toward intellectuals. The problem now is that after establishing the system to inspect the situation in implementing policies toward intellectuals, it is essential to take vigorous and regular measures to use the system.

HUNAN INSTITUTES REGULATIONS ON SPECULATION

HK210414 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] On 1 May Hunan Province will institute trial regulations for cracking down on speculation. These regulations were drawn up by the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau and approved by the provincial government on 4 April.

To implement the principle of comprehensive treatment of the problem by both taking precautions and cracking down, and to uphold social economic order, the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau has proposed that it is essential to crack down hard on speculative activities to protect the smooth progress of reforming the economic situation. The trial regulations specifically point out nine types of activity that constitute speculation:

1. Reselling at a profit materials whose free purchase or sale is forbidden by the state.
2. Reselling at a profit state planned material supply targets and supply coupons, bank securities with a face value, and foreign exchange and Overseas Chinese remittance certificates.
3. Reselling at a profit economic contracts, receipts, and goods delivery advisory notes.
4. Reselling at a profit jewelry, jade, gold, and silver objects, and cultural relics.
5. Passing off counterfeit items as genuine and inferior as good, short-measuring and weighing, and doing shoddy work with inferior material.
6. Abandoning one's trade and staging a shopkeepers' strike, thus driving up prices.
7. Issuing proofs, receipts, and contract notes for speculative activities, or else providing bank accounts, checks, and cash for a profit.
8. Reselling at a profit in China goods that are for export.
9. Buying from retail shops large quantities of goods that sell well, and reselling them on the spot at high prices.

HUNAN COMMENTARY CONDEMNS EXAGGERATION, BOASTING

HK250239 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Station commentator's article: "Seek Truth From Facts and Do Everything Possible To Shun Exaggeration"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out: Our party is a proletarian political party, which must surely tell the truth; and in accordance with the truth of facts, must understand and explain the facts. Therefore, we have always advocated that we should seek truth from facts and do everything possible to shun exaggeration. We have held that a work style of exaggeration is incompatible with the nature of a proletarian political party. Comrade Hu Yaobang's remarks stress realities and are worth pondering.

The work style of exaggeration is now showing a tendency to gain ground again. For example, false reports on achievements are made, only good news and not bad is reported, lip service is paid, high targets and speed are blindly pursued whether objective conditions permit it or not, and so on. They are all expressions of this unhealthy trend.

Some comrades who see that rich households have emerged in other places and know that their own places and units have no rich households at the moment still want to boast that they have several. It seems that only by doing so can they show off the excellent situation of their localities. For example, some comrades see that other people's economic results are good and that those people became typical examples in quadrupling gross industrial and agricultural output value ahead of schedule. These comrades pay no attention to learning from others' advanced experiences and do not catch up with progressives in a down-to-earth manner but merely shout the slogan of quadrupling gross industrial and agricultural output value ahead of schedule. It seems that without this, they cannot arouse people's enthusiasm.

This phenomenon exists not only in departments that engage in practical work but also in propaganda departments, including this station, which have also made a stormy sea even stormier. It is a fact that being determined to eliminate this unhealthy trend of not seeking truth from facts and of trying to please the public with claptrap is an important link in adhering to party spirit and correcting party style. The work style of exaggeration now coming into vogue is related to some people who like to follow the fashion and pursue new things. Some people have held that all new things, phenomena, and slogans newly put forward are all new-born things. It seems that failing to follow the fashion is a problem of attitude toward what is new. In fact, new-born things do not necessarily refer to things newly emerging but to things conforming to the laws of social development, represent the orientation of social advance, and have strong vitality.

Exaggeration and boasting are themselves idealistic, running counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts. They cannot represent the orientation of social advance and have no strong vitality. The work style of exaggeration is related to certain comrades who get dizzy with the excellent situation. In the 1950's, the situation in all aspects in our country was relatively good. However, some people got dizzy and swollen-headed at the end of the decade and held that communism can be realized in our country in the not distant future. Therefore, they were in a frenzied hurry to enter communism and stirred up five evil winds, including the wind of exaggeration and the wind of resorting to coercion and commandism, causing our country serious losses.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in our country has become better and better. This is obvious to all. What now merits attention is that some of our comrades are not quite clearheaded, so that they have forgotten Comrade Deng Xiaoping's scientific estimate that by the end of this century, China can attain only the level of being comfortably well-off. They have held that China now is very rich, that the policy of plain living and hard struggle and of building up the country with industry and thrift is already outmoded, and that we have conditions for high consumption.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council discovered this problem in time and corrected it; otherwise, the history of pursuing vanity and courting disasters would unavoidably be repeated. One of the main items of summing up our experiences and lessons is that the better the situation, the more clearheaded we must be. To continuously and constantly advance our cause, we must at all times persist in seeking truth from facts and do everything possible to shun exaggeration.

GUIZHOU CONGRESS COMMITTEE APPOINTS, DISMISSES

HK250221 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The 12th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Guiyang yesterday afternoon [23 April].

Wu Shi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over yesterday afternoon's meeting.

The members unanimously adopted a draft agenda of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; a draft namelist of the Presidium and secretary general of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; a draft namelist of the Bills Examination Committee; and a draft namelist of the Planning, Financial, Budget, and Final Financial Statement Examination Committee. The meeting also decided to submit the draft of the agenda and the drafts of all namelists to the preparatory meeting of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress for approval.

The members attending the meeting also approved in principle a draft of the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and decided to report the revised and approved draft to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

The members also adopted a resolution on provisional regulations on crop seed management in Guizhou Province; a resolution on regulations on flexible execution of the PRC marriage law in Songtao Miao Autonomous County; and a resolution on the number of deputies to the Qiongzhusi Miao Dong Autonomous Prefectural People's Congress.

At the meeting, the members also adopted a resolution on accepting the resignation applications by some personnel in the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government and a resolution on additional elections of some personnel of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and provincial vice governors. The members also approved other appointments and removals.

Attending the meeting were Wu Su, Luo Dengyi, Zeng Xianhui, Bai Lin, Hou Guoxiang, Ran Yannong, Wang Bingyun, Wang Zhengjiang, Qian Yunzhong, and Liang Wanggui, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting as observers were Xie Jinghan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Li Ling, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of people's congress standing committees of all autonomous prefectures and all cities directly under the provincial authorities; responsible persons of liaison groups dispatched by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to all prefectures; and members of all committees under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The following is the list of those who have been removed from posts by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, as approved by the 12th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 23 April 1985: (Wang Zhenfu) was removed from the post of director of the provincial Finance Department; and (Zhou Guoxi) was removed from the post of director of the Economics Research Office of the provincial people's government.

The following is the list of appointments made by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, approved by the 12th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 23 April 1985: (Xiong Changdi) was appointed vice president of No 1 Criminal Court of the provincial Higher People's Court; and (Zhou Jialian) was appointed vice president of Civil Court of the Bijie prefectural Intermediate People's Court.

XIZANG REGIMENT RECEIVES NEW ARMY UNIFORMS

HK230205 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] On the morning of 13 April, Xizang Military District held a solemn ceremony at a certain regiment to present the first batch of new Army uniforms. (Zhang Dongjiao), deputy commander of the military district, attended the ceremony and made a speech.

He said: This uniform reform further improves our Army's appearance and bearing. Apart from ensuring a neat appearance for the Army, it also facilitates identification and command.

According to our information, the comrades of the Military Supplies Office of the Logistics Department of the military district are currently stepping up their work. It is expected that all cadres and fighters of the military district will be able to wear their new uniforms by 30 April.

HEBEI STRESSES PARTY SPIRIT IN RECTIFICATION

OW230555 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 20 Apr 85

[By HEBEI RIBAO reporter Zhang Xijie and XINHUA reporter Jiang Shan]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 20 Apr (XINHUA) -- All units in Hebei undergoing second-stage party rectification are conducting education on the need for party spirit among all party members, on ideals and discipline to improve their political and ideological quality, and on promoting and ensuring sound development in the reform.

The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular in March requiring party organizations at all levels, those of the second-stage party rectification units in particular, to conduct education among party members concentrating on party spirit, ideals, and discipline. In response to the call of the provincial party committee, all party rectification units have organized their party members to seriously study relevant party rectification documents and educate them through various approaches in the need to firmly foster lofty communist ideals and keep in mind that their fundamental purpose is to serve the people.

Hengshui Prefectural CPC Committee has invited professors from the Central Party School to give instruction lectures for studying the party Constitution and hold discussions on the theme of "how to become a qualified party member in the new period." Some units in Handan Prefecture have organized veteran Red Army fighters and old cadres to lecture party members on revolutionary traditions. Other units in the prefecture have organized party members to view the movies "Daughter of the Party" and "Mayor Chen Yi" that describe revolutionary struggles in an effort to use images to educate them in party spirit.

Baoding City CPC Committee has carried out educational activities among the organs directly under the city in which party members are asked to use the party Constitution as a mirror to see if they meet the criteria of a party member and check themselves against various kinds of manifestations of the new unhealthy practices to see what impact these unhealthy practices have had on them so as to raise political and ideological consciousness of the party members.

In the course of educating party members on the need for party spirit, ideals, and discipline, the second-stage party rectification units in Hebei Province have persisted in combining theory with practice to use typical examples for education. In February this year, it was discovered that Shijiazhuang Prefectural Cotton and Hemp Corporation had practiced fraud and swindled 1 million yuan from the state in cotton price subsidies, divided up state funds for private use, and indiscriminately issued bonuses. Following the exposure, the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CPC Committee and Administrative Office have taken timely measures to sternly handle the case.

At the same time, they have issued a circular and called a meeting of cadres at and above the deputy section chief level of the organs directly under the prefecture, calling on all counties and all units directly under the prefecture to organize their cadres and party members to analyze and compare themselves with typical examples and draw lessons from the examples by proceeding from the high standard of the fundamental purpose of the party, that is, to serve the people heart and soul.

In the course of ideological education among party members, the second-stage party rectification units in Hebei have led every party member to correctly handle the relations between the part and the whole and between immediate and long-term interests. This has promoted a more smooth development of the reform.

REPORT ON NEI MONGGOL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

SK260506 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Han Ming, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, delivered a report at the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee on implementing policies concerning nonparty CPPCC Committee members. In the report, Han Ming said: About 92.9 percent of the nonparty committee members of regional CPPCC committees at various levels have been rehabilitated in line with policies.

He said: Since the second plenary session of the regional CPPCC Committee last June, CPPCC committees at all levels have grasped the implementation of policies concerning nonparty CPPCC committee members as their main task. All localities have politically rehabilitated nonparty CPPCC committee members and properly solved their problems in seeking employment for their children, in housing, in returning confiscated property, and in paying wages retroactively. Through rehabilitating nonparty CPPCC committee members in line with policies, the relationship between the party and the masses has been further strengthened. This has enhanced their unity and boosted their enthusiasm in contributing to the four modernizations drive.

Han Ming said: The basic guarantee for the region's rapid progress and great achievements in rehabilitating nonparty CPPCC committee members is that CPC committees at all levels have paid great attention to the work and have actively supported it. Since the party rectification carried out last year in particular, CPC committees at all levels have considered implementation of policies as an important aspect of their work, carried out rectification and correction simultaneously, or corrected their mistakes before rectification.

While rehabilitating nonparty CPCC committee members in line with policies, CPPCC committee at all levels have voluntarily served as advisers to CPC committees, closely coordinated with relevant departments, and actively organized nonparty CPPCC committee members and the various democratic parties to participate in the work. This has reflected the spirit of cooperation and utter devotion between party and nonparty members.

In the course of carrying out this work, CPPCC committees at all levels, in line with Comrade Hu Yaobang's guidelines on investigating each and every locality and solving each and every problem whenever discovered, have dispatched investigation groups on several occasions to supervise and check units to which the committee members belong. They have done meticulous work such as holding forums, paying visits, and holding heart-to-heart talks with members. In doing specific work, the CPPCC committee members have met with nonparty members, responsible persons of the units to which the committee members belong, and investigation groups so that all persons and problems have been dealt with and no trouble has been left over.

In his report, Han Ming stressed: CPPCC committees at all levels should continue to do a good job in reinvestigation and acceptance work and make rehabilitation of nonparty CPPCC committee members successful from start to finish.

JILIN CHIEF PROCURATORS CONDEMN ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK201241 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The provincial meeting of chief procurators held on 7 and 8 April stressed that vigorously strengthening the work of inspecting economic criminal activities and more thoroughly conducting the struggle against serious economic criminals is a major task of procuratorial organs at all levels across the province in the course of the economic restructuring.

The meeting pointed out: The general demands for effectively conducting the struggle against the serious economic criminal activities are to conscientiously implement the central authorities' decision on economic restructuring to give prime importance to conducting the struggle against economic crimes while continuously dealing blows at criminal offenders, and to concentrate energy on better and more firmly attending to the investigation of major and appalling cases. Our main targets must be criminal elements who, in the name of conducting reforms and enlivening the domestic economy, engage in corruption; accept bribes; engage in smuggling, speculation and profiteering; arbitrarily raise goods prices; evade taxes; [words indistinct]; embezzle state funds and materials; and hamper the legal rights of specialized and key households and economic operations.

We should strengthen our leadership and forces, rely on the party committee, follow the mass line, closely cooperate with relevant departments, clearly understand the situation, and cooperatively conduct operations.

JILIN CONGRESS SESSION TO CONVENE 25 MAY

SK231050 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpts] After a 4-day session, the 12th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 22 April in Changchun City. The meeting decided to convene the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 25 May this year in Changchun City.

The major items on the session's agenda are to hear the work report of the provincial people's government; to examine and approve the provincial 1985 plan for the national economy and social development, the 1984 final accounts, and the 1985 budget; and to examine and discuss the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the work reports given by the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate, and other electoral affairs.

The meeting that concluded on 22 April heard the report of Cheng Shengsan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on relaying the spirit of the third NPC session. Members attending the meeting earnestly studied Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. The meeting also heard and examined the report of Gao Dezhan, vice governor of the province, on the situation prevailing in conducting reforms among scientific and technological systems and plans for the future work. It also approved some personnel changes.

Yu Ke, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech to conclude the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Liu Cikai, Wu Duo, Cui Cai, Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhamsu, and Zhu Jinghang.

Among those who attended the meeting as observers were Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons from the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, the provincial Labor Affairs and Personnel Department, the people's congress standing committees of various cities and prefectures, the administrative offices of various prefectures, and from the preparatory groups for convening people's congresses of the cities of Tonghua, Hunjiang, Meihekou, and Gongzhuling.

KUOMINTANG ESPIONAGE CASES SOLVED IN LIAONING

SK250437 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Recently, our province cracked some espionage cases in which Taiwan's Kuomintang was involved, and captured a vast amount of evidence associated with the crimes, such as instruments and funds for conducting espionage. Meanwhile, (Hang Wei) and some other spies were arrested according to law. (Hang Wei), age 34, was originally a clerk in the manager's department of the Shenyang City Trust and Trade Company. Seizing the opportunity to make purchases for the company, he defrauded it of vast public funds. Last October, he secretly went to Macao, threw in his lot with the Taiwan espionage organization, provided intelligence for the organization, and received espionage training and an assignment. Then he returned to the mainland to conduct espionage under the title of leader of the Shenyang work group of the Taiwan spy organization.

Coordinating closely with public security organs, the Shenyang City State Security Organ cracked this case in a timely manner. Lured by the enemy with money and women while studying abroad, a scientific researcher of a certain department in Shenyang joined the Taiwan Kuomintang organization dealing with work concerning the mainland, received espionage funds and an assignment, [words indistinct] and appointed as leader of the Liaoning station. After he returned to the mainland, he secretly provided intelligence for the spy organization. This case was also cracked by the Shenyang City State Security Organ and public security organ. Recently, the Dalian City State Security Bureau has also unearthed a Taiwan Kuomintang espionage case. The local judicial departments will soon impose punishment on these spies.

LIAONING COMMENTARY: GUARD AGAINST ESPIONAGE

SK250739 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Short commentary: "Watch Out for the Sabotage Caused by Spies"]

[Text] The fact that some Taiwan Kuomintang espionage cases were cracked by the provincial state security organs shows that foreign spy organizations and the Taiwan Kuomintang espionage agencies have continuously conducted sabotage against our country through various channels. Therefore, we should never lower our guard against this situation. The spearhead of spy and espionage organizations is directed at our party, government, and military organs, and our key scientific and technological departments.

Such spy organizations have tried every possible way to discover our internal secrets. They have not only taken advantage of open and legal channels to dispatch spies directly to observe and collect intelligence, but also seized every opportunity to seep into our party, government, and military organs to secretly collect intelligence.

They have dispatched spies to places where they once lived to recruit new spies, dispatched and utilized Overseas Chinese to conduct espionage in our country, or incited defection among our people living abroad temporarily. Such measures are extremely cunning and contemptible. Unable to withstand the poison, bewitchment, and utilization of the enemy, a very small number of people of our country have acted as pawns of espionage agencies. Their activities have directly impaired the four modernizations and state security, and hindered the unification of our country. Therefore, they are sinners against the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. That such people have been punished according to law really means that they have reaped what they sowed.

Here we also warn those who obstinately cling to betraying their souls not to continually commit crimes. Otherwise, they will also fall into the net of justice spread by the people.

Uncovering these espionage cases shows fully the power of the people's democratic dictatorship and state security organs. We believe deeply that so long as the vast number of the masses maintain sharp vigilance against the sabotage of spies, consciously perform the duty entrusted by the Constitution to safeguard state security, in cooperation with state security organs spot and expose espionage conducted by spies, and strengthen the masses' line of guarding against spies, all schemes and tricks of spy and espionage organizations will be thoroughly smashed.

LI DESHENG ORDERS LIAONING FLOOD VICTIMS RESCUE

SK250723 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The Heilong Jiang thawed early this year. The upper reaches of the river thawed first while the lower reaches of the river were still frozen. The ice floe moving down river blocked the flow and formed icy dams 2 to 3 meters higher than the embankment. On 22 April the water continued to rise and overflowed its banks. (Gucun) Island, located in (Xingan) township in Mohe county -- the northernmost area in China -- was inundated and 169 persons on the island were stranded.

On hearing the news, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, immediately ordered the PLA units to rescue and salvage property and to try all possible means to protect the lives and safety of the people and their property. PLA soldiers stationed locally rushed to the disaster site after receiving the order. At 0505 on 23 April, the Air Force in the Shenyang Military Region dispatched eight airplanes and the local civil aviation dispatched four airplanes to the disaster-stricken areas to air-drop foodstuffs, clothing, rubber boats, and other relief supplies to the people.

At 1614 that day, three members flew to (Gucun) Island, 6 km down river, to drop 36 bombs with no ground guidance and accurately hit the icy dams. That evening, the water subsided and eased the disastrous situation.

At 0640 yesterday, leading comrades of the Dahinggan Ling Military Subdistrict landed on the island in helicopters with personnel of the command group and organized an evacuation from the disaster-stricken area. The flight crew of Helicopters 84 and 86 from the Civil Aviation overcame difficulties and took risks to fly to and fro on the island. Throughout 2 days of hard struggle by the army men and the people, all 169 victims had been moved out of the disaster-stricken area by 1130 on 24 April. None of them were hurt. At present, the PLA units are still monitoring the flooding and making preparations for rescue work in areas along the river.

LEADER URGES NINGXIA CADRES TO REDUCE MEETINGS

HK260151 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Report: "Li Xuezhi Urges Leading Cadres in Various Trades and Professions Not Just To Stay in Offices To Hold Meetings"]

[Text] Editor's note: In order to open up a new prospect for "Ningxia to stand up," leading cadres at various levels must proceed from actual conditions and adopt practical measures to push our work forward. Marxism tells us that objective things are constantly changing and developing. As for new problems in reform, people's views on ideals and disciplines, the situation in straightening out the new malpractices, and the situation in various other aspects of our work, we cannot deny that we can get to know them at meetings, but we should know that the best place to get to know them is the frontline. If we hold meetings only in offices, many practical problems will be only talked about, but cannot be practically solved. Even if the meeting finally decides to adopt certain measures, very often these measures will be unsuitable when implemented because the situation has changed. As a result, the problems still will not be resolved. So it is very important for us to go to the frontline and among the masses and practically solve some problems. [end editor's note]

"Do not just stay in offices holding meetings" is a demand recently made by Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, to leading cadres at various levels and in various fields.

On 6 April a leading comrade who had just returned from a conference held by a central department wanted to hold a meeting to relay the spirit of the conference. Comrade Li Xuezhi suggested that no more departmental meetings of this kind be held. After that, Comrade Li Xuezhi made a further demand of leading cadres at various levels in the region by asking them "not just to stay in offices to hold meetings." He said that in order to do this year's work well, the central authorities have made general and specific policies and clearly outlined this year's tasks. According to the intentions of the central authorities and the actual situation of our region, our regional CPC committee and government have also outlined specific tasks for our region for this year.

What we must do now is to fulfill our tasks practically and open up a new prospect for "Ningxia to stand up." So leading comrades in various fields should go to the frontline for investigation and study. Leading comrades in charge of rural work should go deep into villages and peasant households. Leading comrades in charge of commercial work should go directly to the shops. Leading comrades in charge of industrial production should go to factories. Leading comrades in charge of education should go to the schools. In a word, we should go to the frontline and among the masses to find out about reform, building spiritual civilization, building the legal system, and so on, and to know what kind of malpractices are prevailing and what kind of demands the masses have, so as to adopt practical measures to solve the new problems, create new experiences, and open up a new prospect in all fields.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR REPORTS TO CONGRESS SESSION

HK250631 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress opened in Xian this morning. Executive Chairman Li Lianbi declared the session open.

Governor Li Qingwei delivered a report on the work of the government, entitled "Firmly and Steadily Do a Good Job in Reform of the Economic Structure, Strive for New Victories in Economic Construction." The report was in three parts: 1) There have been new improvements, developments, and breakthroughs in the national economy; 2) go all-out, boldly clear the way, and strive for new victories in economic construction; 3) strengthen leadership over reform of the economic structure and ensure the smooth progress of economic construction.

Governor Li Qingwei said in his report: The practice is reform of the economic structure in recent years in Shaanxi proves that the excellent situation today is the result of reform and opening up to the world. Only by carrying out reform can we find a way out and win new victories in economic construction. We must clear the way to forge ahead without missing an opportunity. We must be unswerving in the goal and orientation of reform, and cautious and careful in methods and measures of reform.

The executive chairmen of the session are Bai Jinian, Zhou Yaguang, Li Lianbi, Dong Xueyuan, Deng Quozhong, Chen Ming, Tan Weixu, Hou Zonglin, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, and (He Zhihua).

COMMENTARY URGES INVIGORATING XINJIANG ECONOMY

HK191500 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Correct New Malpractices, Further Invigorate the Economy"]

[Text] A few people have recently flaunted the banner of carrying out reforms and invigorating the economy, while indulging in new malpractices on a large scale. This tendency undermines the interests of the state, confuses economic information in society, and discredits reforms. Therefore, these malpractices are very harmful.

The region's localities and units are currently resolutely correcting this unhealthy tendency in line with instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee. We are upholding reforms, resolutely invigorating the economy, and further consolidating and developing the good situation.

Some comrades do not yet have a thorough understanding about the harm of these malpractices. They cannot draw a clear line of demarcation between reforming and invigorating the economy and malpractices. Some even think that correction of new malpractices will hinder the work of further invigorating the economy. Therefore, they take a passive attitude and do not grasp policies on invigorating the economy. They do not give instructions to the lower level, or revise or perfect the policies. This will inevitably cause us to lose time in handling our important tasks, and will retard the pace of reforms.

A common characteristic of new malpractices is that those who participate seek personal gain at the expense of the public and create economic confusion. We are correcting the new malpractices because we want to further invigorate the economy and pave the way for economic structural reform that focuses on the urban areas. Therefore, the line of demarcation between new malpractices and reforming and invigorating the economy is clear; they are totally unrelated. Under no circumstances should we confuse them.

It is necessary for us to distinguish some mistakes made during reform from new malpractices. We should also resolutely carry out the correct practices that are being implemented in the reforms. For example, we should continue to give bonuses and awards to people who deserve them in accordance with state regulations. Only thus can we fully mobilize the initiative and creativity of people.

The new malpractices are so small in scale that we should not be panic stricken or in a state of extreme nervousness. Neither should we bind our hands and feet nor act timidly in implementing reforms. The CPC Central Committee has issued clear instructions on the goals, principles, measures, and methods of correcting new malpractices. We must seriously study, grasp the essence of, and implement them. We must really strictly enforce orders and prohibitions. Let us strive for new victories with full confidence in this year's reforms.

BEIJING RESETTLEMENT DEMONSTRATION REPORTED

HK260024 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Several hundred people exiled from Beijing during the 1960's Cultural Revolution have staged a rare public protest in the Chinese capital against the government's refusal to let them return home. The demonstration, by residents of Shanxi Province, west of the city, took place outside a municipal office. One eyewitness said the protestors stood quietly holding banners asking senior statesman Deng Xiaoping to restore their Beijing resident permits. There were no reports of police intervention.

WU XUEQIAN INTERVIEWED ON HONG KONG, MACAO

HK260204 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Dispatch from special correspondents Chi Hsi-Ching and Juan Ji-Hung: "Wu Xueqian Speaks on Fine Prospects for Hong Kong, Says Macao Issue Will Be Easily Solved"]

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Apr -- While being exclusively interviewed by our reporters on a train from Bandung to Jakarta, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian revealed that although the exact date for an official exchange of instruments of ratification of the Sino-British joint declaration was to be decided by both sides through consultation, the exchange might take place in mid-May: (After the exchange of instruments of ratification, the Sino-British agreement becomes officially effective).

He also said: The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the Foreign Ministry only handles foreign affairs concerning Hong Kong and Macao. The office mainly has dealings with Britain and Portugal. It has nothing to do with Hong Kong's economic relations with foreign countries.

The reporters briefed him on a recent auction of crown land in Hong Kong. After hearing the report, he stated: This shows that people are willing to continue investing in Hong Kong, to continue working, and to continue doing business. This is a good thing.

He pointed out: "When the Portuguese president visits China in May, the Macao issue may well be discussed." Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was interviewed by our reporters on a train from Bandung to Jakarta.

Wu Xueqian said: The Macao issue will be solved easily. It is not as complicated as the Hong Kong issue. It is because Portugal has also admitted that Macao is not its territory. Following the pattern of solving the Hong Kong issue, China and Portugal can equitably solve the Macao issue through talks.

The subject of the conversation then shifted to the meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference. Wu Xueqian said: The meeting was a success. It was a commemorative activity, but not a conference. All the participants reviewed the role of the Bandung spirit in Asia, Africa, and even the entire Third World. They agreed that the Bandung spirit should continue to exist, and that it should be carried forward. They must continue to use this spirit to handle problems among nations. Wu Xueqian pointed out: The declaration adopted by the meeting emphasized the Bandung spirit. It has also expounded on the issues of peace and development -- the current issues which the people of the whole world, most of all the people of Third World countries, are concerned with. Due to the fact that the meeting was only a commemorative activity, it did not touch upon many regional issues.

MING PAO: PRC TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS SAID CHAOTIC

HK250457 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Apr 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing" by Chung Shu: "Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Recently Pointed Out Technology Imports Are Extremely Chaotic, and It Is Essential To Improve Controls and Prevent Waste"]

[Text] Leading departments in charge of China's technology imports such as the State Economic Commission and Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade repeatedly stressed recently that planning must be strengthened and strict control must be maintained in technology imports.

This requirement is mainly directed at the chaos emerging in China's technology imports in recent years. It is reported that some departments and companies have forced up prices in vying with each other for business and clients, which has resulted in easy profits for foreign businessmen; and the contracts signed by some companies have not been surrendered to organs authorized by the government for their approval, and they were rashly pronounced valid even when they had some irrational clauses in them. This has resulted in great economic losses. Moreover, the lack of investigation and planning has led to duplication with a lot of money wasted.

Take color television sets production lines for instance. At present, China already has a production capacity of 2.3 million sets; however, contracts newly signed and yet to be signed for importing such lines will provide a production capacity of another 4.3 million sets. At the same time, some departments and localities still plan to import a further number of such lines, and it is estimated that the total production capacity will be 10 million sets. Similar phenomena also occur with refrigerators and washing machines.

Economic circles here in Beijing hold that if the import chaos mentioned above is not promptly corrected, it will not only result in a rather large waste of foreign currencies, but will inevitably bring bad effects on the healthy development of the national economy.

Therefore, Zheng Tuobin, the newly appointed minister of foreign economic relations and trade pointed out at a recently-held national work conference on control over technology imports that changing the situation of decentralized foreign trade and duplicated imports has now become a task of top priority.

According to Zheng Tuobin's requirements, while strengthening leadership and control over the technology imports throughout the country, the responsibilities and jurisdiction in controlling technology imports among responsible administrative departments must be consolidated; professional supervision over the localities and departments must be strengthened; the so-called "briefcase companies" which have neither an office, nor capital, nor ability for foreign trade but a mere portfolio must be weeded out and rectified; and those companies that are poorly run and fail to handle affairs based on the state's policies should also be severely dealt with, and measures will be taken regarding them, including fining them and annulling their rights of management.

China now has 400,000 enterprises, the majority of which need to be transformed. Whether it can import projects by the hundreds and thousands to transform the existing enterprises has a direct bearing on the success or failure of China's four modernizations. Therefore, while strengthening technology imports, it is necessary to implement a series of measures to encourage technology imports to transform the existing enterprises, to reduce or exempt tariff and industrial and commercial taxes, to give them support in funds and foreign currencies, and to expand the power of the localities and departments to examine and approve import projects and equipment.

WEN WEI PO INTERVIEWS CHEN YONGGUI IN BEIJING

HK250437 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 2

["Special Interview" by special correspondent Liu Cheng: "A Visit to Chen Yonggui -- part I"]

[Text] Take a Walk Every Morning Regardless of the Weather

In a high-class apartment in western Beijing lives a man who always dresses himself as a peasant. He is the Dazhai man, Chen Yonggui. Every morning, rain or shine, he comes down stairs from his 12th floor apartment, walks around taking exercise, and then goes to the market. He lives a very regular life.

I happened to meet Chen Yonggui one day and had an opportunity to visit his house. His 12th floor apartment contains a sitting room, a dining room, and three bedrooms. A big mirror framed with shellwork hung on the wall opposite the door in the dining room. It was a gift from the wife of Philippine President Marcos, who visited China during the "Cultural Revolution." There were a large refrigerator, a cupboard, and other furniture. Next to the dining room was a bright and spacious sitting room, its floor covered by an old carpet. A bookcase and sofa were placed on the eastern and western sides of the dining room respectively. On the desk facing the window were a telephone and two goldfish bowls. A West German-made 26-inch remote-control color television set was placed at the northern corner of the sitting room, and several pots of flowers, including plum, orchid, and lotus, were around. The simple and neat layout of the sitting room showed that the host was leading an easy and comfortable life.

Peasants in the Suburbs Presented Him With a Vertical Scroll of Calligraphy With the Chinese Characters "Chang Shou" [Longevity]

Chen Yonggui's bedroom was carpeted and furnished with an innerspring bed, a sofa, and so on, all provided free of charge by the state. The sewing machine was the only thing which the Chens had brought from their home in Shanxi Province. A vertical scroll of calligraphy with the Chinese characters "chang shou" was hung on the wall in the bedroom. It was a gift presented by several comrades of the East Suburbs Farm on Yonggui's 70th birthday.

When I arrived at Chen Yonggui's house, the family was having lunch. On the table were a dish of sauted sliced potatoes and a bowl of salted soybeans. Each person had a bowl of soup of egg flakes and some sweetened bean-paste buns as the main course, accompanied by some deep-fried twisted dough sticks. Chen Yonggui personally made some deep-fried dough cakes in Shanxi style and invited me to have a taste. I felt it was too hard to bite. There was also a small jar of vinegar on the table. Chen Yonggui's son told me that was genuine Shanxi-produced mature vinegar. I took up the jar and took a sniff at the vinegar; its sour smell was irritating indeed. Chen Yonggui's son smiled and said: This is an indispensable flavoring for our everyday meal. The Chens had lunch earlier than usual that day because Chen Yonggui's elder daughter who came to visit them in Beijing had almost finished her leave and had to return to Shanxi by train.

He Consumes Three Cartons of Cigarettes and Three Bottles of White Spirit a Month

Chen Yonggui said that the state treated him with consideration. While his rent and the charges for water and electricity (totaling about 50 yuan a month) were paid by the state, he also got 150 yuan a month as an allowance for living expenses and 50 yuan as salary for a maidservant, totaling 200 yuan. As the number of members of the family was limited, Chen Yonggui did not hire any maidservant, but the state still paid him 200 yuan a month. He smoked three cartons of cigarettes and drank three bottles of white spirit a month, both of medium quality.

Although he had lived in Beijing for many years, he still liked to wake up early in the morning to prepare the meal for his eldest grandson who took it to his plant for lunch there during the mid-day break. Sometimes he would go to the kitchen himself to make different sorts of noodles in Shanxi style. He liked eating pork and he had vinegar with every meal, which was a habit of Shanxi people.

Chen Yonggui said he would buy high-grade commodities at a special shop for cadres. But he felt the medium-grade cigarettes and spirit that he had at present were good enough. He was quite satisfied with his present life.

Still Concerned With Development in Rural Areas

Chen Yonggui did not begin to learn to read and write until the anti-illiteracy campaign after liberation. He can now read ordinary newspapers, magazines, and books. He smiled and told me that he liked farming as he began life as a peasant. Although he now lives in the city and does not engage in farm work any more, he is still very concerned about the rural areas. He has subscribed to RENMIN RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO, BEIJING WANBAO, and CANKAO XIAOXI [REFERENCE NEWS]. He reads newspapers every day, and agricultural news never fails to draw his attention first.

Interview Concludes

HK250441 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 3

["Special Interview" by special correspondent Liu Cheng: "A Visit to Chen Yonggui -- part 2 and last"]

[Text] Changes at Dazhai Are Encouraging

I asked Chen Yonggui: "How many years have you been parted from Dazhai? Have you ever revisited your village since you left there?"

He told me he left Dazhai a few years ago. He has never been back there in recent years, but people from the home village visited him in Beijing from time to time. Like other places throughout the country Dazhai is also implementing the responsibility system. An encouraging situation has emerged in agricultural production and bumper harvests have been reaped. In the past, cadres had to remind the peasants every day to go to work in the fields, but now everybody goes to work conscientiously. Dazhai mainly produces wheat and maize, both of which may easily mildew and be spoiled by insects. In the past, the peasants were afraid that the state would procure much of their crops, but now they hope the state procures more as agricultural output has been raised and they fear that they cannot properly store their crops on their own. The peasants in Dazhai have also run some small coal mines recently. As the economy has been invigorated, their income has also increased. Five individual households have even bought cars. What a great change Dazhai has undergone! The correct policy has given full play to the peasants' initiative and helped them to get rich. Chen Yonggui told me he was really happy when he heard about the great progress made in his home village.

It Is More Suitable for Him To Be an Adviser Than a Vice Premier

I asked him: "What jobs do you have now? And what kind of social activities do you engage in?"

Chen Yonggui said that he held the post of adviser to the Beijing Eastern Suburbs State Farm. He goes to the farm by car every week. The farm is doing well in production, with industrial production accounting for 70 percent and agricultural production 30 percent of its total output. With a population of 30,000, the Eastern Suburbs State Farm, formerly known as Peace Commune, is situated along Airport Road. Chen Yonggui thought that the state had given him preferential treatment in appointing him as an adviser to the state farm, a post quite suitable for him.

He admitted that as his education standard was low and his capability limited, he had felt heavy pressure as a vice premier. He neither had any grievance nor felt ashamed at being removed from the post of vice premier. Moreover, many young people were emerging, and the post should be offered to them.

Although Chen Yonggui is now 71 years old, he is strong and in excellent health and can walk at a quick pace. Since he has been staying in the city for a long time, his face is no longer tanned, and his formerly rough and work-soiled big strong hands have become fair-skinned. He dresses himself as he did before -- wearing a Chinese-style jacket with buttons down the front, purplish blue trousers, black cloth shoes, and a black woolen officer's cap on his shaved head; he looks like a typical peasant-cadre of north China. He told me that he sometimes wore a Chinese tunic suit, but never wore a Western-style suit and leather shoes.

His Wife Is Fair-Complexioned and Pretty

Chen Yonggui lives with his 58 year-old second wife in Beijing. She remained quiet before a stranger, looking fair-complexioned and pretty. One may guess that she was a beauty when she was young. The couple's youngest son Chen Mingliang, 16 years old, is studying at the Beijing No 33 Middle School and is to take university examinations next year. Having a fair complexion, speaking pure Beijing dialect, wearing new-style silver-plated glasses, and dressed in a blue woolen sweater and brown trousers, the boy looked completely like an urban dweller. He was gentle, talkative, and polite. Chen Yonggui's 19-year-old eldest grandson also lives with him. He is a son of Chen Mingzhu, the eldest son of Chen Yonggui. He works at the Beijing freezer plant as a worker. Dressed in light brown Western-style jacket and jeans, he was a 100-percent urban young man, in terms of both his stress and his style of conversation. Chen Yonggui's eldest son Chen Mingzhu now works with the Forestry Bureau of Xiyang County, Shanxi Province, while Chen Yonggui's daughter and son-in-law work with the county Public Security Department.

Chen Yonggui gets up at 0500 every day and begins to take outdoor exercises at 0600. As a habit, he walks downstairs and goes back by elevator. Many residents around there know him and call him "Uncle Yonggui." He watches television for entertainment in the evening. He likes opera, especially the Shanxi Bangzi Opera, a kind of local opera originating in his home province. He goes to bed at 2200. For hobbies, he grows flowers and raises goldfish, and also keeps four small tortoises. There are many potted flowers on his balcony, such as lotus, Junzi orchid, Mi orchid, plum blossom, peony, and cactus. These have become his everyday companions.

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